The Courier-Journal.

VOLUME XXXIX. LOUISVILLE, TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1869. NEW SERIES—NUMBER 326.

WASHINGTON.

Robeson About to Cruise Around the Navy Yard.

The French Cable Matter Amicably Arranged.

The Black and White Schools to be Incorporated.

Radical Plot to Upset the Virginia Elections.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The United States steamer Tallapoosa, now en route to Long Branch with the Presidential party, is expected to return here about the latter part of this week, and will sail next week for Havana. Admiral Poor, who goes out to relieve Admiral Hoff of the command of the North Atlantic squadron, Secretary Robeson and Admiral Porter will accompany Admiral Poor to Havana, after which they will visit the various navy-yards along the Atlantic coast.

THE FRENCH CABLE.

The State Department to-day entered into an agreement with the agents of the French cable permitting them to land their cable on our shores, subject to all future restrictions and conditions to be imposed by Congress.

AMALGAMATION IN THE CITY SCHOOLS.

The Mayor of this city transmitted his annual message to the Council's this evening, in which he recommends that the colored schools be incorporated with the white public schools and placed under the same management, conducted under the same system, and share impartially in all respects the same advantages as enjoyed by the white schools. He says the distinction of color is no longer recognized here, in the charter, at the ballot-box, in the courts, lecture-rooms, public halls of amusement, nor in the City Councils, and should be eliminated as speedily as possible from the public school system. The Mayor also sent to the Councils to-night 55 nominations for corporation officers, about 13 of whom are colored, the principal one being George B. Vashon, colored trustee for white schools.

VIRGINIA.

A settled determination seems to have been inaugurated by prominent Radicals to defeat the results of the Virginia election. Several leading ones have expressed the belief that Congress will refuse to admit the State on the ground of fraudulent voting, and are confident that Canby by the course he has taken will prevent a conservative majority in the Legislature, and thereby prevent the election of Conservatives to the United States Senate.

GRANT TO BE WATCHED.

Prominent Radicals also think that cause exists for the most careful watching of the movements of the President in political matters during the fall campaign. The extremists do not hesitate to avow their belief that the very palpable conservatism of two or three members of the Cabinet will have such an influence over the President as to cause him to submit measures to the next session of Congress which cannot be recognized as according with the essential principles of the Radical party. This uneasiness as to keeping the President in their power will, it is said, induce a formidable movement toward effecting a change in the Cabinet when Congress assembles.

NO INCOME.

Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue Douglass has telegraphed to the assessors of New York city to investigate the business matters of certain prominent gentlemen in that city, whose names were published a short time since as not making any income returns, and enforce the law against them.

THE RECRUITING SERVICE.

Orders were received from the War Department to-day to suspend the recruiting service in New York city, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and Cincinnatti, Ohio, and to forward immediately all recruits to the West for service on the frontier.

IGNORANT OF THE LAW.

The new Internal Revenue officers throughout the country being in many instances ignorant of the law, write numerous letters to the Department upon the most simple questions, but oftentimes receive as a reply a half sheet of paper bearing the number of the statute, page and section, where the law may be found.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The following has just been promulgated by the Secretary of the Army of the Tennessee:

To the Officers of the Army of the Tennessee:

You are respectfully notified that, in accordance with the provisions made at your last annual meeting, the fourth annual re-union of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee will be held at Louisville, Ky., on the 17th day of November, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. Every officer who has at any time served with honor in the Army and Department of the Tennessee, is, by the constitution, entitled to membership, and to all such an earnest request is extended to be present. Business of unusual importance will claim the attention of the Society at this meeting, and it is hoped there will be a full attendance. The local committee of arrangements at Louisville, to be selected, will make all needed preparations for the meeting and give notice. (Signed)

JOHN A. RAWLINS, Pres't.

THE FRENCH CABLE DIFFICULTY ADJUSTED.

A satisfactory arrangement has been made with Secretary Fish by the officers of the French Cable Company, whereby our Government permits the landing of the cable on American territory. The manager of the French Company, after several interviews with the Secretary of State, agreed to hand over to the State Department a written document pledging the company to give up their exclusive privilege in France and to accept future legislation of Congress in regard to Atlantic telegraphs.

ANOTHER TOBACCO DECISION.

The acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in a case where a lot of tobacco was purchased in Richmond, Va., at the United States Marshal's sale, with the understanding that the Marshal's brand would protect it in the market after July 1st, decided that the Marshal's brand does not protect the tobacco from liability to have the tax paid by stamp, and that no refund equal to the value of stamps, which may be purchased and put upon it, can be allowed.

MEDALS.

To-day Commissioner Parker discovered in the Indian Bureau a number of silver medals, prepared under different administrations, as presents to friendly Indian chiefs in token of friendship. The medals were stamped with the heads of the different Presidents under whose administrations treaties were ratified. A few medals are to be struck bearing Grant's image for distribution among friendly Indians.

THE NEW CURRENCY.

A small quantity of fifteen cent currency was issued by the Treasurer to-day, and an additional supply is expected to-morrow. New twenty-five and five cent notes will make their appearance in a few days. It will probably be several weeks before money will be out for general distribution.

VIRGINIA.

Gen. Canby to Enforce the Test Oath—The Conservative Members to be Excluded.

RICHMOND, July 19.—Gen. Canby has sent circulars to all the members of the Legislature elect, asking each of them if they can qualify by subscribing to the ironclad oath. If he ascertains there is a quorum of both Houses thus qualified he will issue his proclamation in about fifteen days, announcing the result of the election and calling the Legislature together to ratify the fifteenth amendment and elect United States Senators. The members unable to qualify would in this case remain absent till the constitution had been ratified by Congress and the State admitted, when they would present themselves and qualify under the State constitution, from which the test oath has been expunged.

Should there not, however, be found a quorum able to qualify by taking the test oath, the commanding General will then defer issuing his proclamation, but will order new elections to fill the seats which will be declared vacant by reason of disability to qualify as above.

CUBA.

Ravaged by War and Pestilence.

HAVANA, July 19.—Col. Alveres and the officers of his battalion have received orders to return to Havana and form a new regiment, their old command having been reduced to a small fragment by disease and battle.

PITTSBURG.

Monument to Baron Humboldt.

PITTSBURG, July 19.—Arrangements are being made for the erection of a monument to Baron Humboldt. The monument will be placed on the west common in Allegheny. The anniversary of his birth will be celebrated by a procession, &c.

Base Ball.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The match game of base ball between the Olympics, of Washington, and Stars, of Brooklyn, resulted in an easy victory for the Stars. Score 49 to 11.

NASHVILLE.

A Blood-and-Thunder Hoax—The Press and Times Imposed on by the Stokesites—The Bald Eagle Succumbs to Universal Suffrage—A. J. the Coming Man.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

NASHVILLE, July 19.—This morning the Press and Times contains a blood-and-thunder story giving minute details of the killing of four negroes in Wilson county by an equal number of Kuklux. The names of the alleged murderers and murdered were given, with the locality of the bloody crime, giving the tale an air of decided plausibility. It turns out that the whole thing is a pure fabrication, and is supposed to have been gotten up as a sort of desperate expedient to prop the waning fortunes of Stokes. The story was brought to town by a colored man, who is supposed to have been delegated for that purpose by the Stokes leaders in Wilson county.

Stokes still continues the canvass, but it is apparent to everybody now that even should the Bald Eagle receive the full support of the National Administration, Senter will still beat him by fifty thousand majority. Nothing can occur now to stem the tide which has set in favor of universal suffrage.

Andy Johnson is still bobbing around looking after the main chance. He or Senter is certainly the coming man for the United States Senate. Andy is dealing his cards with remarkable skill.

CINCINNATI.

The Miami Canal—Newspaperial—The Textile Fabric Exhibition—Sunstruck—Mad Dogs.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI, July 19.—The water will be let into the Miami canal to-morrow, much to the satisfaction of those who live on the banks.

It is rumored here that Mr. S. S. Reed, the principal editor of the Gazette, is in Toledo for the purpose of purchasing the Commercial of that city.

Articles for the great Textile Fabric Exhibition, to convene here on the 3d of August, are arriving daily from all parts of the West and South.

An unknown man, overcome by heat, fell down at the corner of Fifth street and the canal, about 2 o'clock this afternoon, and, although promptly receiving the very best medical attention, his case was pronounced a hopeless one.

A dog, exhibiting unmistakable evidences of hydrophobia, was shot on Fifth street, east of Broadway, about noon to-day. This is the second mad dog killed in this city within two days.

THE WEST.

Col. Carr's Victory on Republican River—Gen. Auger's Report.

CHICAGO, July 19.—The following dispatch from Gen. Auger relative to the recent fight on Republican river, Kansas, between a party of Indians and a detachment of United States troops under Col. Carr was received to-day:

Fort Sedgwick, July 17.—I find Carr's success to be greater than first reported. Standing Bull was killed. Over 400 fine animals were captured. Among them were 100 fine mules, as also a large quantity of powder and over five tons of dried buffalo meat. Bull Bear was with the party. The prisoners report it to be the only body of Indians known on the Republican. It is the same that fought Forsyth and all other parties on the Republican last year. They say that not one has joined them from the North.

Quite a large amount of money was found by the soldiers in this camp, and nearly all of it, over $900, was given to the liberated white woman, Mrs. Hugle. I am glad to say she is likely to recover from her wounds. Her husband was killed when she was taken. Carr will go out again in about two weeks. Most of the animals are mares and colts. I have given liberally of them to the Pawnee scouts, who are very efficient, and to the troops. The prisoners I have sent to Omaha barracks.

C. C. AUGUR,
Brevet Major General.

ST. LOUIS.

A Mississippi Valley Commercial Convention—The Weather.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—The following committee of ten has been appointed by Chauncey J. Filley, in pursuance of the resolutions of the New Orleans Commercial Convention, of which Mr. Filley was president, to arrange for the holding of a Mississippi Valley Commercial Convention, upon the Upper Mississippi, in the month of August or September: A. H. Sanders, Davenport; James Renwick, Mayor, Davenport; John L. Davis, Davenport; Jas Buford, Mayor, Rock Island; R. A. Bower, Keokuk; Andrew J. Wilkinson, Mayor, Keokuk; Wm. Patterson, Keokuk; A. Chambers, Muscatine; Wm. Vandever, Dubuque; Chas. Seymour, Lacrosse. The committee comprises well-known and representative men. The committee will announce the point at which and the time when the convention will be held.

The weather has been warmer to-day, but not so extremely hot as it has been for a week past. The mercury stood at 78 at 9 A. M., 82 at noon and 86 at 3 P. M. A slight shower this afternoon, with indications of more rain to-night.

MEMPHIS.

Death of a Banker—After Collier—Stokes and Senter—Negro Burglar Killed—Murder by Negro Wharf-rats.

MEMPHIS, July 19.—C. P. Morris, Vice President of the First National Bank of this city and formerly of Springfield, Ohio, died yesterday at St. Paul, Minn. The bank is closed to-day in respect to his memory.

Armed negroes are searching everywhere throughout Crittenden county, Ark., for Collier, who shot Capt. Haynes a few days since at Marion.

Gov. Senter and Stokes spoke to-day at Grand Junction.

A letter to the Avalanche says that a lady residing at Dr. Bateman's, near Island 40, shot and killed a negro on Saturday last. The villain was in the act of climbing through the window into her room.

Three negro wharf-rats, the oldest not over sixteen, murdered an inoffensive negro to-day on the wharf, by cutting his throat and crushing his head with a stone.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Radical Party in Sections—A Bloody Canvass Anticipated.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 19.—The Republican party of this county has divided into two formidable factions. Each wing has a candidate in the field to fill the vacancy in the Legislature occasioned by resignation. Gen. L. G. Estes, one of the most prominent leaders of one section, in a speech to-day, predicted bloodshed before the campaign was over. The Conservatives and Democrats take no part in the contest, and will run no candidate. The other faction, composed almost entirely of negroes, has nominated a white candidate. It is found necessary to station a strong police force at all stations. The most bitter personalities are indulged in by many of the speakers, and several slight collisions have already occurred.

NEW ORLEANS.

Released on Bond—Confiscation of Cigars.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19.—Messrs. Farris and Sanides, partner and chief clerk in the house of Couleourie & Co., against whom warrants were issued on the 15th inst., delivered themselves to Marshal Packard this morning, and were released on giving bonds in $5,000 each.

One hundred and fifty thousand cigars, taken possession of by Collector Stockdale and libelled by the United States Court, were taken possession of to-day by Marshal Packard.

GEORGIA.

The Turner Investigation Continued.

MACON, GA., July 19.—At the opening of the Commissioner's Court this morning the Commissioner announced as follows: "Information has reached this court through the Honorable District Attorney that other and important witnesses for the defense in the Turner case will appear, and the court having subpœnaed those witnesses, and wishing justice in the matter, this court will adjourn until to-morrow at 10 o'clock."

LONG BRANCH.

The Court Bulletin—A Grand Ball Resolved Upon.

LONG BRANCH, July 19.—The President and family went bathing on the beach, and in the afternoon the party rode out, was noticed and saluted by the guests at the Branch. The President intends stopping some time here.

A meeting was held in the evening by the guests of the Stetson House and residents of Long Branch, and it was resolved that a grand ball should be given in honor of President Grant at the Stetson House on Monday evening, July 26th.

THE DOMINION.

Release of Father McMahon.

OTTAWA, July 19.—The Government has decided to release Father McMahon from confinement in the Provincial penitentiary. No reference was made to the Imperial authorities.

☞ It is understood that one among the dogmas to be pronounced a part of Catholic truth, in the coming council at Rome, is that of the personal (bodily) assumption of the Virgin.

NEW YORK.

Latest Reports of the Financial and Commercial Markets.

Trial of Bankers and Brokers for Usury.

Capture of a Tobacco Stamp Printing Establishment,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Money was steady at 7 per cent. on call and 9 to 12 per cent. for prime commercial paper. The supply, however, is not large, and the present rates are mainly due to a falling off in the demand. Gold, though bolstered by a strong bull party, closed dull. The value of exports of merchandise is much larger than in former years.

BONDS.

Government bonds fluctuated much more widely than usual in the absence of known disturbing influences. The close was steady at some decline from the highest point. The fluctuations were mainly due to rumors respecting the purchases by the Government. None of these rumors were confirmed or appeared to have any good authority. Dealings in State and railroad bonds were interrupted by an early adjournment.

RAILWAY SHARES

were heavy toward the close, and prices were all lower. There has been considerable realizing all day, and many of the brokers report continued orders to sell from out of town customers. There is but little activity or animation outside of New York Central and Hudson River, and the general market wears a very dull aspect. A great many of the leading operators are taking their usual summer vacation, and it is difficult to work the market up to any degree of enthusiasm on the bull side. The situation, apart from the Vanderbilt stocks, is not entertaining to the public, and each rally in prices is almost immediately succeeded by a decline. The prices at the close were generally about the lowest of the day. The most marked decline was in Rock Island, for which no cause is assigned, except injury to the wheat crop along its line.

Pacific Mail was active all day. Express shares are in better demand, and United States firmer.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

BREADSTUFFS.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Flour comparatively steady, but to press sales lower terms would have to be made. Wheat irregular; No. 2 spring, upon which the demand principally ran, was sparingly offered, and holders obtained full prices for a few loads to complete cargoes, but was not saleable over $1 47@1 48; No. 1 spring and new red winter were freely offered, and 1@2c lower. Corn dull and heavy, except for strictly prime qualities. Oats flat and unsettled.

PROVISIONS.

Nothing but the merest trade demand for hog products, and quotations nearly nominal.

GROCERIES.

Coffee active and firmer; Rio 18@24c, on favorable foreign advices. Sugar a shade easier; fair to prime grocery 11½@12½c; best crushed 15½@16c.

FREIGHTS.

22,500 bushels wheat to Liverpool at 7½@8d.

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves—Receipts since Saturday, 3,222; market extremely dull and 5,000 left over unsold. Prices generally ½c lower than Friday; 15½c was an outside price for choice steers; very fair steers sold at 14c, and light Ohio steers retailed at 12@12½c; two car loads of Cherokee cattle sold at 13c, and one drove of thin Texas at 10@11c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Receipts since Saturday, 7,278; dull; sheep, 4@5c; lambs, 8@10½c.

SWINE.

Receipts of swine since Saturday, 7,817; nominally 9½@10c; city dressed quoted by the combination at 12½c.

ALBANY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 19.—Beeves—Supply in excess of demand; prices irregular, with good business; choice lots sold fully up to last week's figures, though some sales were made at ¼c off on best, and ¼c to ½c on medium and common. The eastern trade took freely at the opening. The average quality of the offerings were inferior to last week's. Light Illinois steers sold at 6¾c. R. Cobb sold 45 Illinois at 8¾c, averaging 1,485 lbs. M. Binnich sold 30 Illinois at 7¾c, averaging 1,164 lbs; and 36 at 7¾c, averaging 1,243. B. C. Coon, 20 Illinois at 9c, averaging 1,440, and 88 do. at 8¾c, averaging 1,260, and 60 on private terms. F. Pean, 60 Illinois at 8¾c, averaging 1,452. A. H. Wood, 36 Illinois at 7¾c, averaging 1,163. H. Rankin, 30 Illinois at $7 80, averaging 1,225.

Hogs—Market strong for light and heavy Illinois. Average of 180 pounds at $9 55@9 70, and 270 pounds at $10 10 bid and $10 20 asked, and a fraction higher paid for a choice lot.

[To the Associated Press.]

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.

NEW YORK, July 19.—A cigar dealer in Jersey City was arrested while passing along Montgomery avenue by United States detectives on the charge of making and passing counterfeit money. It is stated that a $100 counterfeit bill was found in his possession when arrested. He was held in $15,000 bail.

THE CUBAN FILIBUSTERS

arrested at Gardiner's Island have not been released, as reported, but are still detained at Fort Lafayette. No action will be taken in their cases until the return of District Attorney Pierrepont, who is now absent.

THE USURERS.

Eight of the bankers arrested on the charge of violating the usury laws were arraigned before Judge Cardoza, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to-day. Edward R. Jones, Geo. Philips, and David M. Morrison pleaded guilty. Van Buskirk's counsel withdrew an informal plea of guilty. The trial of those who pleaded not guilty was set down for Thursday. Judge Cardoza announced that he would not sentence those who had pleaded guilty until after the trial of the others.

COUNTERFEIT TOBACCO STAMPS.

On Saturday Col. Whitely and Detective Clarver, in the second story of the county road house at Skunk Hill, New Jersey, found a press, lithograph stones, plates, and all appurtenances for a well-appointed establishment for counterfeiting United States tobacco stamps. They seized a large lot of well-executed stamps and all the tools except the press, which they broke up with an ax. Martin Frank, J. Shoemaker, Ache Platte, Paul Reinhardt, N. Laiser, and John Shavane have been arrested and held for examination for making and having these counterfeit plates and stamps.

FASHION COURSE.

The trot at the Fashion Course this evening, for $1,000, best 3 in 5, to harness, was won by Old Put taking the last three heats. Time—2:34, 2:32¼, 2:33, 2:34¼, 2:34½.

CHICAGO.

Church Matters—Bishop Cummins in Chicago—Rev. Mr. Cheny Asserts His Constitutional Rights—Colonel Powell Heard From.

CHICAGO, July 19.—A meeting of the wardens and vestrymen of Trinity church was held on Friday night, when it was voted by a decided majority to invite Rev. Dr. Cummins, associate bishop of Kentucky, to occupy Trinity pulpit during the absence of the rector, Rev. Mr. Sullivan, notwithstanding the opposition of the bishop, Witehouse. An urgent letter has been sent to Bishop Cummins expressing the almost unanimous wish of Trinity church that he accept the invitation. It is believed that he will do so, contrary to previous reports.

It is intimated on good authority that Rev. Mr. Cheney will appear before the ecclesiastical tribunal instituted by the Bishop to try him. It is said that he has engaged able counsel and will contest the authority of the tribunal upon constitutional grounds. He insists that every man of the eight named to him from whom to select five assessors had formed and expressed an opinion upon his case, and that their opinion was in favor of his conviction. Under these circumstances it is impossible for him to have an impartial trial, and he must therefore fall back upon his constitutional rights and resist the right of the court to pass judgment on his case.

President Edwards, of the Normal University, has received a letter from Colonel Powell, dated at the mouth of the Niniah, June 29th, in which he says he reached that point in safety, having run four canons of about twenty-five miles in length each, the walls of which were from 2,000 to 2,500 feet high. He is going to Green river in time to make observations of the eclipse on the 7th of August.

Chief Justice Chase.

BOSTON, July 19.—Chief Justice Chase arrived to-night at the Revere House. He goes to Hanover to-morrow, and will make a brief address on Wednesday at the dinner of the Dartmouth College alumni, of which he is president.

FOREIGN.

[BY CABLE TELEGRAPH.]

ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 19.—In the House of Lords to-night the university tests bill came up. Earl Caernavon moved the previous question on the ground of the lateness of the season and insufficiency of time for consideration of the bill. On division of the House the bill was thrown out.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

In the House of Commons Mr. Otway, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, said the Government was aware that negotiations had passed between Bavaria and Austria with respect to the Ecumenical Council, but having received no official information it could submit no papers on the subject.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

In reply to the inquiry of Mr. Heighgate as to how the Irish Church surplus fund was to be locally applied, Mr. Gladstone said the question was rather premature. He could not presume that the bill would pass; moreover, the financial parts of the measure were very complex, and he could not say how far portions of the surplus would bear a local character, but he would assure the House that the government was desirous of distributing the fund equally over Ireland.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS MEETING.

LONDON, July 19.—The first general meeting of the Woman Franchise Society was held here yesterday. Among the notables present were John Stuart Mill, Lord Houghton, Hon. James Stansfeldt, Henry Fawcett, Rev. Chas. Kingsley, and Louis Blanc. There were also many ladies present. Addresses were delivered and resolutions unanimously adopted in favor of female suffrage.

SOUTH AMERICA.

INSURRECTION IN URUGUAY.

LONDON, July 19.—Advices from Rio Janeiro to June 23d state that the revolution in Uruguay was increasing. The President had returned to Montevideo without hazarding an engagement with the insurgents.

IRELAND.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

DUBLIN, July 19.—Mr. Washburton, high sheriff of Queen's county, while on his way to attend the Assizes, was fired at from the roadside and severely wounded. The assassin has not been discovered.

BUCHIGNANI.

The Last Chapter in the Romantic History of Mrs. Eaton's Young Man.

[From the New York Tribune.]

The public have not forgotten the intense excitement created in the spring of 1866 by the sudden disappearance of the young and handsome husband and fascinating grand-daughter of a lady then well known to fame, and long before noted in the annals of the country.

ACT 1—HE 20, SHE 75.

Those intimate in the family of the once handsome and even now extremely fascinating Mrs. General Eaton did not hesitate to say from the day of the ill-assorted match that trouble and disaster must necessarily follow, though no one was wise enough to point out the particular danger. The irascible, ungovernable, and infamously profane temper of the old lady, which, Madame Rumor says, drove her two former husbands to premature graves—Timberlake to suicide by cutting his throat, and Eaton to drunkenness—was assigned as the certain reason of a speedy separation. The private life of the poor fellow was rendered desperate, in Washington, during the first five or six years of his married life, and the old neighbors of the Eaton Block even now tell tales of the furious quarrels between the passionate young Italian dancing-master and the irascible old dame. The remonstrances of neighbors were of no avail.

ACT 2—THE CONSCRIPT FATHER.

The war continued with unabated vigor, each party by turns appealing to the sympathy of the Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, United States Senator from Kansas, who was during the first year of his Senatorial [illegible] Eaton mansion. While here the rotund Senator became much attached to the fair little Emily, who, even at that tender age, twelve, began to show the disposition so soon to be developed, and he often expressed his intention of adopting her and arming for her future. He often told her he would see that she should have a dower handsome enough for any girl. At this time the affection between the Senator and his adopted was of an extremely touching character, she spending the most of her time in his lap when he was in the house, and he lavishing upon her gifts of every description.

ACT 3—THE TRAIL OF THE SERPENT.

As time passed on an intimacy sprung up between the young husband and precocious grand-daughter of a very confidential and tender character, though nothing of a criminal nature transpired until the removal of the family to New York. In the summer of 1865 they rented the cozy little house of I. M. Singer, at Spuyten Duyvil, and here the intimacy ripened into criminal love, and the numerous opportunities offered by the shady walks, the deserted and silent barn, the secluded bath house, and the convenient sail-boats proved too much for their strength of virtue, and there began that criminal intercourse, which, when it could no longer be concealed, drove them, outcasts, from the country. After a short residence abroad the guilty pair returned to New York, residing in a little dingy frame building, No. 170 West Thirty-second street, where they billed and cooed unknown to their neighbors, or to their deserted old relative, then residing in Hoboken.

ACT 4—THE BOLD SMUGGLER.

While in New York at this time, the whilom dancing master assumed a new role, that of a successful smuggler of silks, perfumes, opium, &c., which, with the assistance of certain officials in the New York Custom-house, he was enabled to carry on with impunity and success. The private detective, so Buchignani himself states, kept him posted on all matters of interest to him, and finally, when his guilt was discovered, posted him long enough in advance to render his search, when armed with the necessary documents, altogether unsuccessful. This smuggling was carried on in a peculiar manner, several persons on both sides of the ocean being engaged. Principally here were Buchignani and William Leiss, a Jew broker of the Custom-house, whose sign still hangs out on Broadway just above Bowling Green, though he himself has been also obliged to flee the country to escape the clutches of the Treasury officials. He is supposed to be in Europe. On the other side the principal operator was one D. Arco Pignatelli, assisted in Lyons by a confederate who repacked the goods. After the discovery the smuggler fled to Montreal, and Webster, who was then Wakeman's Deputy Surveyor in the Custom-house, was extremely exercised in mind. The pretty mistress, Miss Randolph, was sent for, and an interview held in the deputy's private room. Though he was extremely gallant, suave, courteous, the young girl was too smart for him. She was a persistent and unalterable know-nothing. To every question her reply was, with a decided shake of the head and a firm puckering of the lips, "I don't know, sir." Webster gave it up as a bad job, and the mistress soon followed the smuggler to Montreal.

"THE LAST LINK IS BROKEN."

Here Buchignani opened a restaurant and bar-room at No. 79 St. Francois Xavier street, after the plan of Delmonico's lunch-room in this city, and he met with considerable success. During all the time since his return from Europe negotiations had been pending to secure a divorce from the old lady, so that the lovers might be married, and thus legitimatise their boy which had been born in Europe. Once Buchignani came back to secure some smuggled silks left in the custom-house at the time of his hurried flight, when he was arrested at the instance of his deserted, and made to give bonds to pay alimony at the rate of $8 a week per year. A short time ago their lawyer, a Mr. Lewis, of Wall street, notified them that it only needed the testimony of Miss Randolph to secure the divorce, and she came to New York in May last. The examination by Judge Pierrepoint showed that Buchignani was more sinned against than sinning in this particular matter, and that she was neither abducted nor seduced.

This was, of course, conclusive, and about three weeks ago the parties were sundered by the strong arm of the law.

ACT 5—DENOUEMENT.

On Thursday, the 30th day of June last, in a little dingy office of a justice of the peace, in the city of Hartford, Connecticut, a quiet ceremony was performed, which legally united these two, who had occupied so prominent a position in the public mind on several occasions. The old lady loses a husband and gets $500 in greenbacks—all and more than he was worth. The girl gets a husband; the smuggler, dancing master, and bookkeeper gets a wife. The poor little boy is the only gainer by the operation. He gains a father and a name, which latter is something, even though it is unpronounceable and slightly tarnished. In their cozy rooms on St. Francis Xavier street, in Montreal, they can now count their customers and make their salads in peace, undisturbed by the terrible vision of the irate dame bearing down upon them. It is reported that they entertain handsomely, and occupy a good position among the society of the "City of the Saints." Mrs. Buchignani is said to be the most elegantly dressed lady in Montreal, while he is called the "Delmonico of the North."

☞ Rossini was quite a modest man when on the subject of his own music. He thought that the third act of "Othello," the second of "Tell" and the whole of "Il Barbiere" might perhaps live; but he doubted whether his other works would survive himself.

☞ Madame Ratazzi, who has been practicing so industriously with the revolver, had after all to use her parasol on a recent occasion, when insulted in public.

PROPERTY AND POPULATION.

Extension of Main and Washington Streets—Real Estate—A Look Ahead.

[From the Louisville Real Estate Bulletin for July.]

In our last issue we adverted to the important fact that, in accordance with an enactment of the General Council, Mayor Bunce had advertised for proposals relative to the construction, over Beargrass creek, of a handsome stone bridge, with iron superstructure, two divisions for the passage of vehicles, and footways on either side, separated also by partitions from the roadways; and in addition, at the same time, had offered to contractors the grading of Main street, eastward, so as to strike, with assistance of said bridge, Southall street almost at right angles. We see that the contracts have been awarded, and we trust the work will be speedily executed. From this point—the intersection of Southall and Main—there is an avenue which runs continuously and directly to the Water Works, crossing in its course both the Lexington and the Brownsboro turnpikes, two of the most important and thickly settled country avenues leading to our city. So that, besides affording a pleasant drive to the Water Works, this improvement will open up for the real estate market hundreds of acres of as beautiful suburban property as can be found in the United States, elevated, undulating tablelands, green, rolling slopes, grassy woodlands, some level and some broken, commanding hills with distant views, and tall, perpendicular cliffs built of nature's solid masonry—lands which long since would have been covered with houses and streets, tasteful cottages and handsome country villas had they been more accessible.

And in addition to this extension of Main street to connect with Southall a movement is now being made by the property holders east of this point involving the farther prolongation of Main on the south side of the Louisville, Lexington & Cincinnati R. R., so as to come out on the Lexington pike near the intersection of said railroad and pike, just this side of the first toll gate, which will lessen the distance to the present head of Main street proper, say the Woodland Garden, almost as much as one mile. And still additional facilities will be given for reaching those delightful suburban lands and beautiful rural districts by the contemplated improvement of Washington street, which has now to be extended but about the length of a square to connect with what was formerly Wayne street, but which we believe will be also considered a part of Washington, a continuation of which it will virtually become. This brings Washington street to Adams street, which runs at right angles to it down to the river. By the by this street is also being improved. A culvert has been constructed in the old bed of Beargrass creek, and a large fill is being made, which will afford a safer communication with Fulton street and the river gravel road than the present narrow, high cut-off embankment, along which it has always been insecure to travel.

When Washington reaches Adams street it has, besides this outlet towards the river, connection by way of Adams with that portion of East Main street which runs through Butchertown, and also a direct egress in its own proper direction by way of Maiden Lane. This little street is paved, but the sidewalks have not been made. In fact, there is no room for sidewalks. So short-sighted have the property holders here been that they have built really along an alley, so narrow is their thoroughfare. And it astonishes every one who passes along this street (?) to see the character of the houses that have been erected on it, the great majority of them being good substantial buildings, while several of them would be no disgrace to Broadway. Now, as this little Maiden Lane lies in the legitimate course of a continuation of Washington street in a north-eastern direction, and as there is a vast amount of travel along it, more by far than there is along any portion of Greene, Walnut, Chestnut or scores of other streets that might be named, it is imperatively necessary that it should be widened so as to conform with the width of Washington; and that at least two hundred feet of Ohio street (which forms an important conjunction with the heads of three avenues, viz: the present East Main street, near the terminus of the street railroad, the Lexington pike and Beargrass street) should undergo a similar expanding process. We trust the City Council will attend to this matter at once, before more buildings have been constructed along these narrow, crowded and highly important thoroughfares, the ultimate condemning of which additional improvements for their requisite widening will but involve heavy additional draughts upon the city exchequer. It is the part of true wisdom and economy to remedy the evil before it has farther increased. Such improvements have frequently been made in our city on streets which did not have to bear one third of the daily amount of heavy travel that passes along these little streets, or more properly alleys. The railroad through Butchertown has put the street in such a miserable condition that it is avoided by the great majority of wagons and carriages that come into and go out of the city by the Lexington pike, the Brownsboro pike, and the Water Works Avenue; and often the crowd of vehicles on these little thoroughfares, Ohio street and Maiden Lane, is so great that it is with much difficulty that one can work its way through. Let this work be done at once. Fortunately the improvements which stand in the way on the east side of Maiden Lane, the side on which it would be necessary to make the widening, are frames, and could be set back with little expense, and with great enhancement to the value of property on each side. We have heard that the handsome property (dwelling and business houses combined) of Frederick Lieb, Esq., on Maiden Lane, is worth $40,000. If so, this proposed improvement, the widening of his street, would immediately upon its consummation increase its value to $60,000; and the real estate of others in a similar proportion. Let all reflect that a new era is upon us. The day of narrow, crowded, ill-ventilated streets has gone forever in this country. Even old Europe is constantly remedying this kind of evil.

But to return to Main street. We shall not be content until this, our chief commercial avenue, and one of the handsomest in the world, has also been extended westward to the Ohio, in an unbroken straight line. All our important streets should be prolonged in their full width and in their direct legitimate course, whether that be eastward, southward, or westward. It behooves us to recollect that we soon shall have what is called a great city. Let us map out the ground with a just reference to the vast future that lies before us, as the military engineer lays off the camping ground of an immense army. Order and symmetry should govern us also. Let us prepare the barracks for an army of half a million of souls, recollecting that the natural law of attraction tends toward a rapid doubling in great city populations, just as inevitably as toward a like multiplication of a vast sum of money.

NILSSON AND SCHNEIDER.

What the World Says About Two Opera Pets.

[From the Correspondence N. Y. Herald, 12.]

Christine Nilsson's private affairs are no more sacred than Patti's from the tongues of the gossips. Here we are told that Christine's family impose upon her very grossly, and that a brother, almost as terrible as the Marquis of Caux, follows her about and swallows up all her money. There we learn that Christine is about to commit the same blunder that is attributed to her sister in song, and is on the point of throwing herself away on a penniless adventurer. In one quarter we are assured that the Nilsson is soon to marry a duke who is all that can be desired—young, steady and well to do in the world—and, in another, that she will soon give her hand where she has already given her heart, to a clod-hopping Swedish peasant, who wears wooden shoes. As far as Christine's heart is concerned it probably knows and keeps its own secrets; but so far as regards her business affairs he must be a sharp man, be he brother, lover, husband or manager, who gets the better of the Queen of Song in money matters. The Nilsson is, in fact, as sharp as a needle and a perfect little Jew in driving a bargain. She is her own agent, and when she makes an engagement she names her terms, sticks to them, and always insists on something down by way of a clincher and a certainty. She is as industrious as a bee in the honey-making season, and feels vexed if she is obliged to waste a day without making something out of a concert, public or private, in addition to the handsome sum she receives from her operatic engagements. She "pooh-poohs" any idea of binding herself not to sing elsewhere during an engagement for an operatic season. Her voice is her own, and she claims the right to make what she can out of it. She is saving, very saving, but takes a pleasure in making her family comfortable.

While upon theatricals, it is worth while to note that some of the London journals are virtuously indignant at the patronage that Schneider meets with at the St. James, where she is playing Offenbach's operas to well filled houses. The Star this morning works itself into virtuous fury over the French bouffeuse, and says among other very impertinent things, "Schneider can hardly be pure to any one. She is gross and impetuous, carnality personified." Only last week the same papers were criticizing the Americans with some severity for certain harsh comments upon the English burlesque troupes at present exposing themselves to the New York public, and we are told that professions of modesty in this direction were all a sham, for that if the people of New York did not patronize theatrical immorality there would be less of it in that city. The same argument might be turned against the indignant London Bohemians who [illegible] scandalized by Schneider's conduct. [illegible] are truth of it is, Schneider is neither [illegible] but the "impetuous," and if she was [illegible] "gross" nor but a very indifferent actress [illegible] ever anything ing at the men with a [illegible] famous for striking her body an occasion[illegible] whip, and giving times accompani[illegible] awkward jerk, some- right foot, she [illegible] by a slight kick with the ent to what [illegible] has been formerly very different she is at present. In the Grand Duchess [illegible] is not now fit to hold a candle to Tostee, whatever heresy there may seem in the [illegible] assertion. But the joke is to hear the Londoners prating about grossness and carnality when their own actresses in the burlesque line are notorious for their broad, coarse indecency, stripped even of the slight veil which French tact and ingenuity always contrives to throw over such performances.

☞ Julia Ebergenyl, murderess of the Countess Chorinsky, died of consumption recently at the Neudorf penitentiary.

THE AVITOR.

Marriott's Aerial Steam Carriage in San Francisco—The Invention Pronounced a Success—The Trial Trip.

[From the San Francisco Times, July 3.]

The first exhibition of Marriott's aerial steam carriage took place at the Avitor Works, at Shell Mound Park, yesterday, before about a hundred invited guests. Unfortunately the strong wind which prevailed prevented as thorough a trial as was desired. But the inventor, Mr. Frederick Marriott, of this city, who has been at work for eighteen years on the subject of aerial navigation, has now the proud satisfaction of standing where Fulton did when he made his first steamboat. He has secured, beyond doubt, a firm foundation around which inventors of all civilized nations will cast their offerings of improvements until the air will be traversed by men as safely as it now is by birds. The problem is solved—aerial navigation is no longer a question of doubt.

THE AERIAL CARRIAGE.

The carriage, which is merely a large working model, is a balloon, shaped like a cigar, both ends coming to a point. It is thirty-seven feet long, eleven feet from top to bottom, and eight feet in width. These are the measurements at the center of the balloon, from which point it gradually tapers off toward either end. Around the balloon lengthwise, and a little below the center, is a light framework of wood and cane, strongly wired together and braced. Attached to this frame, and standing up as they approach the front of the carriage, are two wings, one on either side. They are each five feet wide at a little back of the center of the carriage, and do not commence to narrow down until they approach the front, where they come to a point. These wings are made of white cloth fastened to a light framework, which is braced securely by wires. The main frame is secured in place by means of strong ribbons which go over the balloon and are attached to corresponding portions of the frame on the other side. To the frame at the hind part of the carriage is attached a rudder or steering gear, which is exactly the shape used in pin tails, four plans at right angles. This, when raised or lowered, elevates or depresses the head of the carriage when in motion, and when turned from side to side guides the carriage as a rudder does a boat. At the center and bottom of the balloon is an indentation or space left in the material of which it is built, in which the engine and machinery are placed on framework. The engine and boiler are very diminutive specimens, but they do their work handsomely. The boiler and furnace are together only a little over a foot long, four inches wide and five or six inches in height. Steam is generated by spirit lamps. The cylinder is two inches in diameter and has a three inch stroke. The crank connects by means of cog-wheels, with tumbling rods which lead out to the [illegible] outerside of the carriage. The propellers are each two-bladed, four feet in diameter, and are placed in the framework of the wings. The boiler is made to carry eight pounds of steam. When not inflated, the carriage weighs eighty-four pounds. The balloon has a capacity for 1,360 feet of gas. When inflated and ready for a flight, it is calculated to have the carriage weigh from four to ten pounds.

ENGINEERS' TRIAL TRIP.

From the News Letter of Saturday, July 3, we take the following:

An engineers' trial trip of the model steam carriage just completed at the Avitor Works, Shell Mound Park, was made yesterday (Friday) morning, in the presence of the constructing engineers, several of the shareholders of the Aerial Steam Navigation Company, a number of the employes of the San Jose Railroad, who happened to be in the vicinity, and of residents in the neighborhood. The morning was beautiful and still—scarcely a breath of air stirring. All the conditions were most favorable to success. The gasometer was fully inflated at 6:15 o'clock, and the model was floated out of the building and across the race-track to the open space in the center. In six minutes steam was got up—the rudder set to give a slight curve to the course of the vessel—and the valves opened. With the first turn of the propellers she rose slowly into the air, gradually increasing her speed until the rate of five miles an hour was attained. The position of her rudder caused her to describe a great circle, around which she passed twice, occupying about five minutes each time. Lines had been fastened to both bow and stern, which were held by two men who followed her track, and had sufficient to do to keep up with her [illegible] As she [illegible] given to the head line unintentionally caused the rudder to shift to a fore-and-aft position, when the model pursued a straight flight up the race-track about a quarter of a mile; she was then turned round, and retraced her flight to the point of departure; whence, being duly guided, she entered the building. The fires were "drawn," and the first extensive flight of a vessel for aerial navigation was accomplished. The total distance traversed was a little over a mile. The appearance of the vessel in the air was really beautiful. As seen in the building, she looks cumbrous and awkward—just as a ship looks cumbrous and awkward on the stocks. The change of appearance as she is circling gracefully through the air is equal to that of the same ship when seen on the water. The first moment of opening the steam valve was one of suspense. As the vessel rose and forged slowly ahead the suspense was scarcely dissipated; but in a very few seconds her speed increased—in obedience to the rudder she commenced to swing around the curve—the men at the guy ropes broke into a trot, and cheer upon cheer rose from the little group. In years to come it will be something for these men to tell, that they were present at and saw the first five-mile flight ever accomplished in the grand discovery of aerial navigation.

THE PUBLIC TRIAL.

The 8:30 A. M. train to San Jose, yesterday, carried to Shell Mound about one hundred invited guests to witness the public trial of Marriott's aerial carriage. On arriving at the scene the Avitor Works were found with door open and the carriage just coming out into the open air. The wind was blowing hard and coming in gusts; it was found that it would be impossible to have a satisfactory trial out of doors. The holding on to the guys and framework in this wind caused the carriage to be severely strained, and finally it was taken back into the works. The room where it was built is quite large, resembling in construction the Mechanics' Pavilion in this city. Steam was raised, and the carriage, obeying its propellers, raised several feet from the floor and started forward at a rapid pace. Persons having the guys in hand stopped it at the end of the hall, and, turning it around, it sailed back. The party congregated cheered heartily. But the trips were not satisfactory to those having it in charge, and on looking the balloon over they found that it was leaking quite badly. It was taken to the pipe leading to the gasometer and the process of filling it up and stopping the leak was commenced. When ready and moved out for a start a large rent occurred at one of the seams near one of the propellers. This was sewed up and made tight, but on refilling the balloon, it gave way several times. Finally about 1:30 P. M., damages were repaired and the carriage moved off to another trial. This time it was a complete success. While yet the machine remained, as it were, perfectly dormant, resting upon the floor with less than sufficient buoyancy to raise itself—requiring additional aid to relieve it from connection with earth—the machinery was put in motion and the propellers commenced their revolutions. At once life was imparted to the whole body, and it arose promptly and gracefully and took its flight into the air under guidance of the rudder, thus establishing the astounding fact that it had power and could fly, and giving proof that the grand problem had been solved. The carriage mounted nearly to the roof, with a firmness and steadiness equal the movements of an ocean steamer on smooth water. The guests cheered long and loud, and many fairly danced with delight at the success. The trip back and forth was performed several times with the same success.

POOR LITTLE PATTI.

Her Beauty is Despoiled by the Beast (Caux).

[Correspondence N. Y. Herald, 12.]

LONDON, June 29, 1869.

Every body knows, who knows anything, that rumor's tongue, at no time very reliable, is never so imaginative as when dealing with persons who follow the stage as a profession. Of course so charming and popular an artist as Adeline Patti could not be expected to escape without a full share of the attention of scandal mongers and otherwise tattlers, and all sorts of reports have been put afloat concerning the domestic life of this gifted and favorite lady. The burden of them all is the terrible misfortune of her marriage with the Marquis de Caux, who has been described as a very ogre—a desperate gambler and ruffian, who has seized upon his wife's earnings as soon as they have been realized, and who has even stripped her of the splendid [illegible] emperors have laid at her feet, for the [illegible] gratifying his insatiable passion for [illegible] purpose of According to one story poor little Patti has been compelled to submit, heartbroken, to the brutality of de Caux, under penalty of a severe beating at night after she had finished her sweet warbling at the opera or concert. According to another, she has been firm enough to resist the demands of her tyrant, and has actually "commenced a suit, you know," in the French courts for the separate control of her property. All this time "poor little Patti" has been looking as plump as a partridge and as happy as a lark, and has been singing as sweetly as a dozen nightingales concentrated into one. Now, the truth of the matter is, that the Marquis de Caux is a perfect gentleman, devotedly attached to his wife, and that the couple, to carry out the feathery simile, live together like two turtle doves. The Marquis has been a devotee of the turf in years gone by, and, like many other young men at the French Court, has spent a great deal of money. One of his estates on the Seine is unequalled in beauty by any place of a similar description in France, but it passed temporarily out of his hands through pecuniary embarrassment long before his marriage, and Patti has set her heart upon recovering and possessing it, no doubt calculating on spending the greater portion of her days there after her retirement from the stage. The Marquis, so far from gambling, lives as quietly and economically as possible, and aids her in every way in the accomplishment of the object of her heart.

Apropos of Patti, an incident occurred last Friday which was calculated to damage her with the public, but for which she was in no way to blame. On that evening she was advertised to appear for the first time this season as Maria, in Donizetti's "Figlia del Reggimento," and the boxes and stalls were promptly secured at a high premium. On Friday afternoon nearly every good seat in the house was sold, but, after the doors had been open some time and the house was half full, a notice was posted to the effect that "owing to a sudden and severe cold" Patti would be unable to appear, and the opera of the "Huguenots," with Tietjens in the principal role, would be substituted for "La Figlia." The disappointment this announcement occasioned was turned to indignation on the following morning when the papers announced that on the previous evening Patti had sang at a Court concert at Buckingham Palace by order of her Majesty the Queen, and had never been in finer voice. Now the truth is that Patti gave notice to the managers on Tuesday of last week that she was to sing at the palace on Friday, at the concert to be given for the entertainment of the Viceroy of Egypt, and the announcement of the opera of "La Figlia del Reggimento" was made by them without her knowledge or consent, and was a direct fraud upon the people. Patti had nothing whatever to do with it, and as soon as it came to her knowledge protested warmly against the imposition. It is worth while to note that Mitchell, of Bond street, refused to lend himself to the cheat, and informed all who applied at his establishment for seats of the change in the performance.

HOE & CO.

The Manufacturers of Newspaper Presses.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Rarely in the history of any age or nation have earnest effort and splendid success been so signally combined as in the wonderful career of the world-famous R. Hoe & Co., inventors and manufacturers of the Lightning Rotary Press. It was the senior member of the present house, Col Richard March Hoe, who bridged the chasm that yawned widely 25 years ago across the path of progressive journalism, and, by the invention of a machine which increased a hundred fold the old hand-press speed of 250 impressions in 60 minutes, enabled the publishers of the giant dailies to print an edition of 50,000 copies on both sides, in four hours. This extraordinary press exactly supplied the urgent need of the great newspaper men of Europe and America, and even The Thunderer, after vain attempts to make Applegath's English machine serve its purpose, was compelled to demand of American ingenuity the means wherewith to forge its bolts with the requisite rapidity. Great was the fame given by this invention to a firm which had been steadily growing in repute and prosperity since its establishment in 1834. Its founder, Robert Hoe, was born in 1784, and was the son of a well-to-do farmer in a pleasant and sequestered district of Leicestershire, England. Bound an apprentice to a carpenter, he purchased his indentures and emigrated to the United States in 1803, his republican principle, his ambition, and the obstacles to advancement in England all having conspired to draw him hither. Arriving in New York he narrowly escaped death from an attack of yellow fever through which he was kindly nursed by the eccentric Grant Thorburn. He soon established himself advantageously in his trade, was married at the age of 20 to the daughter of Matthew Smith of Westchester, and had by her six daughters and three sons. Two of his brothers-in-law, Matthew and Peter, the former a joiner and the latter an inventor of a well known hand press, formed a partnership and established themselves. Matthew had been Hoe's partner for a time, as pressmakers, and when the two brothers died in 1823, Hoe succeeded to the business, then in its infancy, and employed only a handful of men, who worked in some old buildings situated in the block bounded by Maiden Lane, Pine, William, and Pearl streets, and reached by an alley running from Pine street to Maiden Lane. The extension of Cedar street soon compelled the removal of the rapidly increasing business to the location at Nos. 29 and 31 Gold street, which Hoe & Co. still occupy. Here is a five story building of brick, with a front of 54 and a depth of 100. It serves now as a repairing shop, a factory for various kinds of printers' furnishings, and a warehouse where all the principal business of the firm is transacted. Failing health compelled Robert Hoe, in 1832, to relinquish his business, and in the following year he died. He was succeeded by his eldest son, R. M. Hoe, and Matthew Smith, son of his deceased partner, both of whom had been associated with him since 1828. Their steadily increasing prosperity led, soon after, to the erection of extensive buildings on Broome street. About the same time the manufacture of cast steel saws was commenced, and has ever since been an important branch of their business. Matthew Smith, a man of uncommon business talent, died in 1842, and Robert Hoe and Peter Smith Hoe succeeded him. Richard M. Hoe, the eldest of three, continued in charge of the mechanical department, and devised many valuable inventions. In 1837 he patented in England and this country an admirable method of grinding circular saws, and in 1846 he perfected his "Lightning Press," or Type-Revolving Printing Machine. This was rapidly introduced into all the largest newspaper establishments in the world, and for the next ten years enthusiastic journalists exhausted themselves in describing its miraculous performances and extolling the genius of the inventor. Such grand success might well have sated the ambition and relaxed the energies of these untiring men; but, on the contrary, it has only inspired them to such renewed effort that they have lately made most important improvements in circular saws and in the machinery for their manufacture, and are now engaged in perfecting a new press on the principle of printing both sides at once from a continuous roll of paper. Moreover, they have just completed new offices and a model printing machine factory on an extensive scale.

R. Hoe & Co. manufacture machinery of many kinds—their steam engine for instance, at their Gold street works, being of their own construction—but saws and presses are their great specialties. For a third of a century, their saws, made of the best Sheffield steel, and with the most improved machinery, have been steadily gaining in use and reputation. A new circular saw recently patented by them is so admirable in principle, and so perfect in construction, that its manufacturers might justly claim it to be the best in the world. This saw is made with strong, circular, movable teeth, easily removed or inserted. These are so formed by an ingenious arrangement of groove and shoulder that when they are turned into the sockets they become as firmly fixed as if they were a part of the plate itself, and this, too, without the use of any rivits or other objectionable appliances. The advantage of movable teeth in case of breakage are obvious, and this saw is so simple, strong and perfect that it seems eventually destined to supercede all others. But it is upon their printing machinery that the fame of the firm chiefly rests, and so extensive is this department that even the mere catalogue of all they make would at once exhaust the column and the readers. The most stupendous of their works are the type-revolving lightning presses, which have been figured and described a hundred times; but perhaps the most extraordinary are the machines whereby railway and theater tickets are at a single operation printed, numbered in a different color, and deposited in regular order in a receptacle at the rate of 10,000 or 12,000 an hour! By continuous invention, and the purchase of patent rights, Hoe & Co. have extended their stock until it now includes, with scarcely an important exception every desirable press in the market. Much interest is felt at the present time in perfecting the presses, so called, because they "perfect" or print both sides of a sheet at once. They are of various patterns, but may all be divided into two classes, one having flat beds moving horizontally backwards and forwards, and the other having curved beds revolving upon the surface of a cylinder. Those with flat beds were originally made in England and Germany as early as the close of the last century, and have been manufactured by Hoe & Co. for about forty years. They furnished such presses as early as 1830 or 1832 to Packard & Von Benthusen, State printers, at Albany; Gales & Seaton, Government printers, at Washington; Harper & Brothers of this city, and others. In 1843, they produced an improved kind which took the sheet with iron fingers. These were, in general design, almost identical with those recently supplied [illegible] the Appleton's of New York, to the Un[illegible] Press at Cambridge, Mass., and [illegible] University Rotary perfecting presses, con[illegible] so others, there seems to be a misapp[illegible] governing which public mind, were made [illegible] prehension in the ago as 1850, when one [illegible] by Hoe & Co, as long in both type and ste[illegible] was furnished to print, Reporter, and [illegible] stereotype, Thompson's Bank spelling book [illegible] another to print Webster's it is still [illegible] from the plates, at which work machines employed by Appleton & Co. These [illegible] this [illegible] were the first ever constructed on [illegible] principle, and the Bullock press and all other rotaries are but modifications of the same idea. In 1860, Hoe & Co. sent to Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper, in London, a perfecting machine, adapted to one or more "feeders," which was immediately appropriated by both French and English press makers, and heralded to the world as a new invention of their own! Large machines built on this principle are now in use in several leading newspaper offices, and strenuous exertions are making to improve them to a point where they will do the work of the type-revolving press with equal speed and certainty, and with greater cheapness. It is obvious that by printing on both sides at once the same speed may be attained with half the number of feeders; and, if the machine can be made to feed itself from a continuous roll of paper, feeders may be entirely dispensed with, an important consideration to publishers in these days of high wages. The inherent difficulties in the way of making a distinct impression upon both sides of a sheet of moistened paper at once are so great that Hoe & Co. do not believe that "perfection printing" can ever be made to wholly supersede the present style. Nevertheless, the same genius and perseverance and energy and thorough knowledge that gave the world the "Lightning Press" are now devoted to the completion of a perfection press, which shall augment the advantages and reduce the inconveniences of this method of printing to an extent hither to unparalleled. It is hoped that this press will be finished soon, and it is certain that the public as well as the publishers will await with interest an opportunity to learn something of its practical operations.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, July 20.

The thermometer stood at 93 yesterday.

Three hundred and ninety-four convicts are confined in the State Prison South.

A darkey was before Justice French yesterday, and was fined $5 and costs for selling beer without license.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by deputy clerk W. B. Goodwyn since Saturday: John Gordon to Mary Bilestien, James Bivens to Mary Chick, colored.

A great deal of fun was caused at the ferry boat yesterday, by a strong-minded spouse of a colored man pitching into him for undue intimacy with Amanda Miner, the woman arrested for shooting her husband on Sunday. The hen-pecked husband was arrested and placed in the city "jug."

The heavy wind storm of Sunday afternoon did no more serious damage in Jeffersonville than blow down a large old tree near the "Jeff" road passenger depot on Market street, and two cherry trees, one on the premises of Councilman Stratton on Chestnut street, the other in the yard of Councilman Ingramon Spring street.

On Saturday afternoon a convict of the State Prison South named Alonzo Herndon, who was employed with a squad of prisoners to pile some lumber outside of the prison, took advantage of the occasion and hid himself in the pile. By this means he escaped, but was recaptured by one of the guards, Mr. Ferguson, in about an hour and a half afterwards near New Albany, bereft of his prison uniform, and in his shirt and drawers. He was taken back of course.

A negro woman named Amanda Minor was up before Judge Mathews yesterday morning for shooting her husband. She stated in defence that her husband had drawn the pistol with the intention to shoot her, and in the scuffle that ensued for the possession of the pistol it exploded and shot her husband. George Minor, George states that he was reproving her for unbecoming conduct, and that his contumacious wife drew the revolver and shot him. The case was continued until to-morrow morning. Dr. Gad W. Beckwith was called in and found that the ball had entered the groin and glanced down into the leg, where it still remains. The shooting took place in a house on Lower Wall street, near Newmarket, at 11 o'clock Sunday morning. The negro will recover.

The hours for opening and closing of mails at the Jeffersonville post-office are as follows:

Southern mail opens at 6:30 A. M. and 2:20 P. M. and closes at 3:30 P. M.

New Albany mail opens at 7:20 A. M. and closes at 1:30 P. M.

Utica mail opens at 8:30 A. M. and closes at 2:30 P. M.

Charlestown mail opens at 9:30 A. M. and closes at 3:00 P. M.

Eastern and Northern mail opens at 4:30 P. M. and closes at 5:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

The Utica mail arrives and departs on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays only.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, July 20.

New wheat was selling at $1 per bushel yesterday.

W. P. Swift, Esq., School Trustee, had a severe attack of the cholera morbus on Sunday.

A mulatto, the reputed son of a prominent white New Albanian, has been elected to the State Senate of Virginia.

The grand jury will adjourn to-day, after finding a number of indictments for various offenses.

Two sisters of a certain family in town will start on a matrimonial adventure Thursday evening next.

Mr. Geo. W. Watkins, of the firm of Watkins & Co., leaves for Chicago to-day, and will probably locate there in business.

A few nights ago there was a pleasant gathering of some of our prominent citizens at the residence of Dr. Barnard Beust, to witness the wonderful musical powers of the distinguished blind violinist, Ferdinand Grooskoff. The guests expressed themselves highly entertained by the musical powers of Mr. Grooskoff, whom they pronounce hardly second to Ole Bull, and the best violinist in America. He was instructed by the same master as Ole Bull, and was a student under Reis, concert master at Berlin, Prussia.

The trial of Mrs. Melissa J. Morton, charged with the murder of Scott Moore, Jr., on the 8th of December last, commenced in the Criminal Court yesterday morning. The jury impaneled in this case is composed of the following citizens of New Albany: Adam J. Tyler, David Sands, Mont Henry, Mathias Harmon, James H. Fox, Johnson Porter, John Bennett, James P. Tyler, Thomas Engleman, Albert Cluce, Alexander Webster, and Jacob May. The total number of witnesses summoned on both sides is over a hundred. Considerable interest is manifested on the part of the public. The benches in the lobby of the Court-house were filled most of the day. The merits of the case were discussed freely on the street yesterday, and one thing we noticed which is certainly unfortunate for the defendant—the majority of public sentiment is against her. Whether the grounds are just or not we cannot say, but it is often the case—almost without exception—that public sympathy goes with the deceased in murder cases. The following witnesses were examined for the State: Dr. W. A. Clapp, S. S. Moore, Charles Moore, John H. Fawcett, Mrs. Louisiana Huff, and W. H. Lansford. On the part of the defence there were introduced Wm. H. Lansford, Ben. J. Ragar, T. J. Fullenlove, Mrs. Ann Reed, Mrs. Mary J. Thomas, Stewart Sanford, Alex. Burnett, Esq. The case of the State is based principally upon the testimony of Mrs. Huff, who stated that the deceased was standing in her house in a door-way; that he had just said "Mrs. Huff," when the defendant, Mrs. Morton, fired the shot which killed Scott Moore. The other witnesses testified on minor matters. On the testimony of Mrs. Huff alone will the case of the State hang, and this witness the defense will undertake to impeach. The witness, Mr. Thomas, for the defense, was introduced to show that Moore had written letters containing improper proposals to Mrs. Morton. The Court ruled that the witness could not state the contents of the letters, that they would be produced in court. The hearing of the case will be resumed to-day.

COUNCIL MEETING.

The Board of Common Council convened in regular session last evening. Present, Mayor Hart and a full Board, except Councilman Davis.

PETITIONS.

From the School Trustees, asking that a tract of ground, belonging to the heirs of M. D. Tuley, adjoining the lower Spring street school, be purchased for the purpose of extending the school grounds.

Sundry petitions for liquor licenses were read, but Councilman St. John objected to act upon them because they were not offered by the Councilman of the ward from which they came.

Mr. Hueste gave them to the different Councilmen, when Mr. Winstandley offered about a dozen from his ward, and Mr. Warner offered one from the First ward, all of which were referred to the Committee on Licenses.

From different citizens, asking the enlargement of the sewer at the corner of Upper Fifth and Main streets, and the laying of flagging on the north side of Main street at the same place. Referred.

From sundry citizens, asking that the markets be opened daily during the market hours. Referred.

From sundry citizens, asking the repair of the gutters at Elm and Upper Eighth and Upper Seventh and Spring streets. Referred.

John Morony was confirmed as Deputy Street Commissioner.

The following are the bids for the improvement of Lafayette, between Market and Spring streets: Mr. W. P. Swift—grading at 20 cents per yard; curbing, 65 cents per foot; guttering and paving, $6 per square; sidewalk paving, $12 50 per thousand. Michael Gleason—curbing, 70 cents per foot; guttering and paving, $7 per square; sidewalk paving, $12 50 per thousand; grading per yard, 25 cents. Lawrence Ormond—grading per yard, 20 cents; curbing per lineal foot, 60 cents; paving and guttering, $5 per square; brick paving, $12 per thousand.

Mr. Jackson presented a remonstrance from sundry property-holders against having the paving done.

Mr. Winstandly moved to lay it on the table. The ayes and noes were called for, resulting in six ayes and five noes.

Mr. St. John contended that the advertisement for the bids for the work was not legal.

The City Attorney said the advertisement was ample.

The motion to award to Mr. Ormond the contract resulted—six ayes, five noes.

The chair decided that the contract was awarded to Mr. Ormond, and contended that it required a two-third vote, and road part of section seventy in support of the same.

Mr. Winstandley said that it referred to the authorizing of the work, which was the sense of the Council, and the contract was awarded to Mr. Ormond.

The following bids for keeping the wells and pumps in repair were read: George Gardner, $30; M. J. Robinson, $70; James H. Robinson, $[illegible]; Charles Ellis, $70 per month.

The contract was awarded to James H. Robinson, $40.

An ordinance was read [illegible] H. Robinson [illegible] annual election of a Board of [illegible] providing for the to be composed of five [illegible] Public Improvement, the erection of any [illegible] members, and forbidding feet of any other [illegible] frame building within [illegible] a permit from [illegible] building without first obtaining ment. [illegible] the Board of Public Improvement $50, [illegible] nalty not less than $10 nor more than [illegible] while said building remains standing.

The ordinance met with considerable opposition from Messrs. St. John and Townsend. The former moved to lay on the table, which prevailed—6 ayes, 5 noes.

RAILROAD AVENUE.

Councilman St. John reported on the subject of opening Railroad avenue that the cost of opening that avenue would be $100,300, requesting that the committee be discharged.

Mr. Winstandley moved the reception of the report and the discharge of the committee; also that a committee of one from each ward be appointed to investigate the practicability of the matter. Adopted. Committee—Townsend, Stoy, Winstandley, Fawcett, Hubbert, and Wagner.

WHARF IMPROVEMENT.

A resolution was offered providing for the improvement of a portion of the wharf between Upper Second and Upper First streets, appropriating $50 a week for the same. Adopted—yeas 10, nay 1.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

William Merker, Chief of the Fire Department, reported the following expenses for the period commencing May 20th and ending July 1st. Salaries $881 91, feed $89 78, repairs $73 51; total $1,045 24.

POLICE REGULATIONS.

Mr. Mathews offered a resolution requiring the Mayor and Marshal to report monthly in regard to fines, and other matters appertaining to their departments, on blanks prepared by the police committee. Adopted.

CARTER PLACE.

Councilman Mathews offered a resolution instructing the City Attorney to sue Allen W. Monroe for possession of the Carter place. Adopted.

MARKET-HOUSE.

Councilman Mathews offered a resolution instructing the City Attorney to draft a resolution requiring the market-houses to be opened in the morning daily, Sunday excepted.

No definite action was taken up to the close of this report.

☞ A Southern paper gives the following recipe for a summer drink: "Take a glass and pour into it two spoonsful of good whisky; take a quart of water, and throw out of the window. Then taste to see if strong enough, add more whisky, let the preparation stand till you are dry, and then drink it clear."

☞ Bonner's Bruno ran away with Bonner's brother the other day.

TO ALL WHO ARE SUFFERING FROM

CONSUMPTION, CATARRH, ASTHMA, OR ANY DISEASE OF THE THROAT OR LUNGS.

Dr. J. WINSLOW AYER OF THE CINCINNATI Throat and Lung Institute,

Has opened an Office in Louisville.

176 Fifth street, between Green and Walnut.

All who are afflicted should avail themselves of the present opportunity.

This new system of cure is a perfect success. It arrests effectually that loathsome complaint, nasal catarrh, preventing its advance to the lungs, and eradicating it completely. It affords a speedy and radical cure for inflammations and other diseases of the throat—those certain harbingers of consumption, if left to themselves or improperly treated. By this new system bronchitis itself, so closely allied in symptoms and results to consumption, becomes as manageable as any disease the physician is called upon to baffle, and consumption, in which all these affections sooner or later terminate, may, in most cases, when properly treated in season, be controlled and arrested.

Thousands who have tried in vain every known remedy for restoration of the voice, have in a few weeks been as much astonished as delighted to regain it perfectly; those who have suffered for years with enlarged tonsils, and inflammation and ulceration of the throat, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, cough and irritation of the air passages, have never failed in a single instance to attain a perfectly healthy condition of those organs, after proper trial of this practice, if the lungs had not been previously involved.

The effect is IMMEDIATE, DIRECT, and CERTAIN. Improvement is apparent from the first hour of using the remedies, and a permanent cure is the result of the treatment in all curable cases. Patients may rely confidently upon a correct and candid examination. The system in this class of cases is unlike any other mode of practice in all essential respects.

Now is the favorable time for treatment to attain recovery before the approach of autumn.

From Hon. R. M. Bishop, Merchant, 36 Main street, Cincinnati.

Having made trial of Dr. J. Winslow Ayer's new remedies in my family, I am happy to state that I have observed the most marked salutary results, and have the fullest confidence in their efficacy in similar cases.

R. M. BISHOP.

Mr. P. F. Gibson.

Of the firm of Gibson & Ogden, southwest corner of Fifth and Plum streets, in a letter dated March 12, says:

"The disease had made fearful inroads upon my constitution, and I was apprehensive of consumption. The new treatment of Dr. Ayer acted with almost magical effect, and my recovery has been rapid, and I feel that I have fully regained my health. P. F. GIBSON."

From Francis Ferry, Esq., President of the Central Insurance Co., Cincinnati.

Dr. I. Winslow Ayer has prescribed for my daughter with the most gratifying success. The patient was suffering intensely from nasal catarrh and its dreadful consequence. I but perform a willing act of justice in tendering to Dr. Ayer my permission to use this letter as he may think proper.

FRANCIS FERRY,
7 Public Landing.

From the Chief of Police, James L. Ruffin, Esq.

Dr. Ayer evidently fully understands this department of practice, if I may judge from what he has done for me, and what I learn from others. I believe him to be an honorable, high-minded, thoroughly educated gentleman, and a skillful physician.

JAMES L. RUFFIN.

From Well-known Citizens of Cincinnati.

We, the undersigned, or some members of our families, have been cured or greatly benefited by Dr. Ayer's method of treating Catarrh and Throat and Lung Diseases. We therefore take pleasure in saying that, in our judgment, his method of treating the above named diseases is both skillful and scientific.

Prof. J. B. Chickering, James Pullan, W. H. Bryan (with A. B. Clark & Bro., 39 Walnut st.,) James H. Laws, Rev. J. F. Chalfant, W. N. Thompson (firm of James Thompson & Son,) Henry J. Snider (Paper Warehouse, 232 Walnut street,) Joshua Jones (Furniture Warehouse, 41 Park street,) Henry Canol (with C. W. Deland, 74 and 76 West Fourth street,) and hundreds of others.

☞ Call personally for an examination.

jy16-21-22-24-1stp

READ THIS.

Business Cards only $3 per 1,000.
Bill Heads only $8 per ream.
Letter Heads only $5 per ream.
Bills Lading, Dray Tickets, Coal Tickets, Ball Tickets, Store Posters, Programmes, Show Posters, Pamphlets, &c., at correspondingly low prices

AT

Courier-Journal Job Printing Rooms

J. H. STACKHOUSE.

Office in second story Courier-Journal Building.

jy15 eod&-1stp

DOCTOR HUNTER

CONTINUES to treat all private diseases. Medical pamphlets free. Office No. 183 Third street, Louisville, Ky. Office hours 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.; Sunday, 10 A. M. to 12 M.

jy18 1stp

THE RAILROAD DEBATE.

Mr. Dudley's Card and Mr. Dudley.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Mr. W. A. Dudley, in his communication to the Courier-Journal of the 17th instant, charges your other correspondents on the subject of railroad connections with abuse and misrepresentation. If he will take the trouble to examine the communications in your paper on this subject during the past week, he will find that he has been treated, personally, with the greatest respect, and with uniform courtesy and good temper. It is to be regretted that he is himself the first in this controversy who has descended to vulgar abuse. To accuse his opponents of confining themselves to statements of "facts that are not facts" is charging them with misrepresentation.

Let us examine, however, and see if the statements of your correspondents are not facts. Is it not a fact that the Board of Directors of the Louisville and Frankfort railroad, after being elected upon a pledge to change the gauge of their Cincinnati branch to four feet eight and one-half inches, have failed utterly to do so, and have carried out the track laying to completion on the Cincinnati branch upon the gauge first contemplated? Is it not also a fact that a special committee of the City Council, appointed at Mr. Dudley's own request to confer with him and his directors, have, as a result of that conference, made a report in favor of granting a connection between the Louisville and Nashville and the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroads through Jefferson or Green streets? Mr. Dudley would have us believe these are not facts. Your other correspondents assert that they are, and these two facts, the chief ones in the controversy, are the basis upon which they have built their whole argument. Let the public decide between us.

The indisposition manifested on the part of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad to change its gauge, if it can possibly help it, and its evident desire to secure a connection with the Louisville and Nashville railroad upon its present gauge, are believed by nine-tenths of our citizens to be purposes ruinous to the best interests of Louisville if suffered to be carried out, and the obstinacy with which the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad sticks to them, and the perseverance in seeking to accomplish them, are the premises from which the public deduces its positive conviction that the management of that road is being administered against Louisville and in the interest of Cincinnati. Cincinnati has the most lively concern in the matter—has such feeling about it, in fact, that she threatens, if we will not arrange our roads so that bulk shall be broken in Cincinnati, instead of here, that she will violate the constitution of her State and build a road for herself.

From his communication Mr. Dudley is open to the charge of seeking to excite sympathy for "the corporations he represents," by crying persecution, and it is a matter of regret, with its best friends, that the COURIER-JOURNAL should have been drawn into joining the cry. It is too late, however, after the thorough discussion the matter has received, and with our present light on the subject, to attempt thus to befog the judgment or conclusions. All who know Mr. Dudley believe him to be a most honorable and estimable gentleman, and there is no purpose to charge him with any willful intention to injure our city. What is intended to be charged is, that he is afflicted, like all his people, with a malady that so distorts the lens of Lexington's optic, that it is incapable of seeing anything except through the media of Cincinnati's glasses.

LOUISVILLE.

Courier-Journal.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year.....$12 00
Six Months.....6 00
Three months.....3 00
One month.....1 00

To any person who sends four names, paid up in advance, to the Daily Courier-Journal, a fifth name can be added free of charge.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year, postage paid.....$2 00
Single copy, six months.....1 00
Ten to ten copies, one year, each.....1 75
Twenty copies and over, one year, each.....1 50

As every copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten, a twenty-first copy will be sent to the agent who sends twenty names. Also, an additional copy for every club of twenty-five subscribers, with the money for the same. Any person can become a club agent. Specimen copies sent gratis on application.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent by mail, in either orders or drafts, and will be at the risk of the proprietor. It will be safer to send it in the letter of registered letter, which can be obtained of any postmaster in the United States. Be sure to write the name of the Post-office, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS OF APPLICATION.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1869.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

JAMES W. TATE,

OF FRANKLIN.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE,

JEFFERSON COUNTY,

JOSHUA B. PARKS.

To Absentees.

Persons leaving the city during the summer months, and who desire to keep themselves fully posted as to matters transpiring at home, can have the DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL mailed to them for any desired time at the rate of $1 per month.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Paducah has a skating rink, and is happy accordingly.

The corn crop in Simpson and adjoining counties is looking well.

It is reported in Paducah that the murderer of Mrs. McCormack has been taken and safely confined in Ballard county.

The Paducah Herald of the 15th says: "The negro, Jim Irvin, who did the shooting at the Richmond House, some time since, was recently sentenced to the penitentiary for twelve months."

The Carrollton Democrat says: "At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Carroll County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, last county court day, it was resolved to hold the next annual fair, four days, commencing on Tuesday, the 28th of September."

The Board of Trustees of the town of Danville have passed an ordinance requiring the owners of property in the town limits to immediately commence a thorough cleaning of their premises, and have the same ready for inspection on or before the 20th of this month.

The Carrollton Democrat says: "Last county court day, the Master Commissioner sold, by J. Y. Conn, for fifteen thousand dollars, the fine farm of Wesley Dean, containing about 250 acres, situated at the mouth of Eagle creek, on the Kentucky river. The new railroad passes through it."

The Franklin Sentinel of the 17th says: "Mr. Frank. Hope, son of S. R. Hope, Esq., of this place, slipped from the roof of a two-story house on which he was at work (house of Squire Oakbolon, some miles in the country), and broke several of his ribs, besides other injuries to his person."

The Carrollton Democrat of the 17th says: "One day last week a boy about nine or ten years old, son of George Myers, while attempting to drive a herd of cattle around a stump situated in the edge of the Ohio river, at the foot of Fifth street, was drawn but by the current and drowned. The horse and cart also disappeared. The body of the boy and the horse were found a few days ago just above Westport, Ky."

The Flemingsburg Democrat of the 15th says: "We understand that the suit which has been pending in the Madison Circuit Court, between the members of the Presbyterian Church in Richmond, adhering to the Northern General Assembly, and the members of the church connected with the Synod of Kentucky, to try the right to the church property in that place, has been decided in favor of the synod party, to whom, as we understand, the judgment of the court gives the entire property."

The Flemingsburg Democrat of the 15th says: "During the recent exhibition at the African Methodist church in this place Wednesday night of last week, a serious disturbance occurred which broke up the exercises of the evening after they had fairly commenced. A number of white young gentlemen and boys were present to witness the debut of the young Africans, when a difficulty occurred between one of the young gentlemen and the door-keeper, and a melee ensued in which rocks and clubs were freely used. Two or three negroes got their heads cut, and some were bruised in other ways, but none were mortally or seriously injured."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The boll worm has appeared near Columbus, Ga.

Thomas Neal, an old citizen of Alexandria, La., is dead.

The crops in southwest Georgia are in a splendid condition.

The wheat crop in Maury county, Tenn., is above the average.

Harrison Hough, of Alexandria, Va., died suddenly on the 8th inst.

Wade Bolton, who was shot by Dr. Dickens, of Memphis, is out of danger.

The Radicals threaten the Oxford (Miss.) Falcon with suppression.

The University of Mississippi, at Oxford, is in a most flourishing condition.

A letter for Miss Lilly Glass, of this city, is in the Savannah postoffice, postage not paid.

The trial of Turner, the negro postmaster thief, of Macon, Ga., was commenced yesterday.

The expenses of the Virginia Military Institute during the session just closed were $165,000.

Jesse Wilkins, negro, who murdered young Wilson, of Georgia, has been reprieved for two weeks.

Gen. W. R. Miles, of Miss., has gone to San Francisco to investigate for planters the Chelle question.

Charlotte Thompson, the actress, is executor of her plantation near Montgomery, Ala., in October.

Carpet-bag Governor Bullock, of Georgia, has been stating and wining the C. B. Supreme Court of Georgia.

M. M. Bright has been compelled by declining health to move from his connection with the Humboldt (Tenn.) Headlight.

Jo., son to Holden, of North Carolina, has been having another rough-and-tumble fight in which he was awfully thrashed.

Gov. Sharkey will soon publish a letter giving his views as to the course Mississippi should pursue in the coming contest.

On Wednesday evening twelve car loads of Texas cattle passed through Goodman, Miss., en route for Louisville and Cincinnati markets.

George J. Rodgers, an old citizen of Macon, Ga., and Rev. R. K. Porter, pastor of the Central Presbyterian church, of Atlanta, Ga., are dead.

In the month of June there were shipped from the city of Richmond in bond 928,-226 pounds of chewing tobacco, and 2,025 pounds of smoking tobacco.

DeGraffenried, who killed young McGavock at Franklin, Tenn., not long since, was captured by a constable at Centerville, Hickman county, Tenn., Wednesday.

Dr. Mettauer, of Macon, Ga., had a terrific bandy-legged fight with a Yankee overseer, named Baldwin, on the other night. Result, a knife-blade planted in Sambo's shoulder and broken off therein.

Capt. Mercer, the section master on the Vs. and Tenn. railroad, who was shot a few days since by a negro, was reported to be somewhat better Tuesday, and his physicians now entertain hopes that he may possibly recover.

The following old people recently died in Upson county, Georgia: Mr. John Shanks, aged 106 years, died 16th of May last. Mrs. Barbara Stubbs, wife of Mr. John Stubbs, died on the 16th of June, 1869—aged 107 years.

The Columbus Sun is informed that one Aaron Jones, Jr., a negro of most outrageous character and antecedents, has been appointed postmaster at Box Springs, Ga., on the Muscogee railroad, at the recommendation of Postmaster Hogan, of Columbus.

At Tiptonville, Tenn., last Monday, Edward Mooney killed Wm. Williams, his brother-in-law. They fell out about the division of last year's crop, and when Williams shot at Mooney, unheed, and was stabbed by Mooney through the heart. The murderer was held to bail in the sum of $500.

We are are informed, says the Rome Courier of the 15th, that Captain E. G. Barney, agent of the Selma, Rome, and Dalton Railroad, has sold, conditionally, twenty thousand acres of land belonging to the railroad, and lying in Calhoun county, Alabama, to a company consisting of one hundred and sixty families of Belgians.

Maj. George McKendree, a civil engineer, employed on the C. & O. R. R., was severely if not fatally injured at the White Sulphur Springs on Tuesday night last. It seems he had seated himself at a fourth-story window to enjoy the cool air, and, falling asleep, had either walked or fallen out to the ground below. The accident happened between 12 and 1 o'clock. He was taken up a short time after the affair occurred and placed in bed. His situation is very critical, many of his bones being broken.

The West Tennessee Whig of the 17th says: "A subscriber at Bellville, Tenn., writes to us, under date of July 13th, as follows: 'A very sad and strange occurrence took place on a passenger train on the Louisville and Memphis railroad yesterday. A young man named Powell, while mocking a deaf and dumb person on the cars, between this place and Galloway's, was suddenly struck totally deaf and dumb. He returned to this place and wrote as follows: God has sent this awful punishment upon me to teach man never to mock at the infirmities of his fellow-man.' Young Powell's parents reside in Dyer county, Tenn., and are of the highest respectability."

☞ The Radical organs declare their inability at present to make up their minds whether Chinese immigration should be tolerated or not. It seems to us, that if they are going to make up their minds, they should, in justice to the Chinese, do so as soon as possible. Don't wait, gentlemen, until there shall be millions of Chinese in the country, all busy in the fulfillment of contracts, and then give them sudden notice to pack their carpet-bags and be off.

☞ The Radical plan to protect the currency against thieves is to make it not worth stealing.

Mississippi and Texas.

The National Republican Central Committee of the United States, together with several of the most active of the ultra Radical members of Congress, lately went to Washington city and remained several days there for the purpose of persuading the President and his Cabinet to take other and more effective measures for carrying Mississippi and Texas than were taken for carrying Virginia. We have information which may be relied on that all the members of the Cabinet except the Secretary of State were prompt in responding favorably to the views of the committee, and that the Secretary of State did not persist long in his mild opposition. His was only the hesitation of seeming virtue which he all the time intended to surrender at last. The Secretary of the Treasury, whose patronage in Mississippi and Texas is much greater than that of all the rest of the Cabinet, declared without hesitation that the whole of it should be used in both States to insure the success of the party.

With President Grant, there was some seeming trouble. He did not say much but he claimed to be conscientious. He said that he must be fair and impartial in the discharge of his duties. He didn't think it right that he should cast his official power and influence on either side. The committee and the members of Congress expostulated with him, but, for a considerable time, apparently in vain. They finally convinced him, that, with the South against his administration, he would inevitably be broken down, and at last, with a great deal of seeming reluctance and a distinct disclaimer of responsibility, he yielded to apprehension and importunity, giving his Cabinet full authority to wield, in his name, in the cases of Mississippi and Texas, the prerogatives pertaining to his office as they should deem best. It looked like a triumph of wickedness over weakness, but there was undoubtedly weakness and wickedness on both sides.

From the mere patronage of the administration in Mississippi and Texas we apprehend no very serious results. Patronage, profusely and corruptly used, can of course affect many votes, but not enough, in our opinion, to control results where the Conservative majorities are so great as in the two States named. What we chiefly dread in regard to them is the interference of the military in repressing and quelling the Conservatives at the polls. There are many ways in which military interference can be made effective, and one or all of those ways may be adopted. In that event, nothing, we presume, can be done to countervail Radical action and prevent Radical success.

As matters now stand, however, the Conservatives of the two States which are to vote in November are taking courage from the successful example of their brethren in Virginia. They are preparing, or rather they deem themselves fully prepared, to mate their strength with that of their fanatical oppressors. The issues of their campaigns will be the same as those in Virginia were, the abolition of the test oath and the enfranchisement of blacks and whites alike—universal amnesty and universal suffrage. These issues, recognizing as they do the equality of the negro, are indeed humiliating, but they are accepted as the least of two evils—accepted as the only practicable means of excluding the superiority of the negro. The conservatives think it more endurable to stand side by side with the negro than to lie under his feet. We heartily wish them success, and we have confidence, that, if they do succeed in the coming State elections, the three States of Virginia, Texas, and Mississippi, having complied with all the requirements of all the Congressional laws, must and will be admitted to representation at Washington in spite of any new tricks and devices planned by the extreme Radicals for their exclusion.

And none can now doubt, that the South, once fairly vested with the privilege of electing her own representatives, will be represented, at least after a year or two, by unbroken Democratic delegations, delegations as thoroughly Democratic as the laws of the elections will permit.

The Virginia Satrap.

A Richmond special says that General Canby has sent circulars to all the members of the Legislature elect, asking each of them if they can qualify by subscribing to the test oath. If he ascertains there is a quorum of both houses thus qualified, he will issue his proclamation in about fifteen days, announcing the result of the election and calling the Legislature together to ratify the fifteenth amendment and elect two States Senators. The members unable to qualify would in this case remain absent until the congressional bill have been ratified by Congress and the State admitted, when they would present themselves and qualify under the State constitution, from which time they can take their seats unchallenged. Should there not, however, be found a quorum of electors ready to take the test oath, the commanding general will then defer issuing his proclamation, but will order new elections to fill the seats which will be declared vacant by reason of disability to qualify as above.—[New York dispatch, July 19th.

If all this is true, it is a matter of curious inquiry whether General Canby is acting under President Grant's authority. It was announced from Washington a few days ago, that the President had submitted to his Attorney General the question, whether the members elect of the Virginia Legislature must take the test-oath before admission and as a condition of admission to their seats. There has been no notice of the Attorney General's having rendered a decision, and the presumption is that he has rendered none. And now the intelligence is that General Canby, the military commander of Virginia, assumes the settlement of the matter himself, assumes it in the exercise of his military prerogatives. He has asked all the members elect whether they can qualify by taking the iron-clad oath, and, if a quorum of both houses answer that they can, he will, it is said, issue his proclamation in a few days calling the Legislature together to ratify the fifteenth amendment and elect two United States Senators, the members unable to take the oath remaining out till after the admission of the State into the Union. If a quorum cannot take the oath, Canby will declare the seats of all who cannot to be vacant and order new elections to fill them.

That President Grant, whether he has or has not referred to the Attorney General the question as to the requirement of the oath from the members elect of the Virginia Legislature, will tolerate this course on the part of his satrap, we have not a doubt. And yet what an egregious absurdity is involved in the case! One of the chief questions at issue in the election of the 6th inst., a question deemed so important by the President that he submitted it to a separate vote of the people, was whether persons elected to Congress and the Legislature should be required to take the oath in order to take their seats, and the decision by an overwhelming majority was that they should not. And yet the satrap ordains that they shall, and Grant no doubt tolerates and sustains him in doing so! Still the Conservatives in the Old Dominion have not been premature in their rejoicings over their great victory. Its present legitimate fruits may be wrenched from their grasp by robber-hands, but it will remain none the less a victory, a great victory to bear rich fruits in other years.

We presume that not one in ten of the persons elected to the Legislature of Virginia by the Conservatives can take the iron-clad oath. If a quorum can take it, and if enough to constitute a quorum shall actually take it, that quorum, we have no doubt, will contain a majority of ultra Radicals, who will ratify the 15th amendment and elect two ultra Radicals to the United States Senate. But if, for the want of a quorum, seats shall be declared vacant and new elections ordered, the Conservatives, it is probable, bending a little to avoid being broken, will nominate and elect candidates who can take the oath, and who yet will cast all their votes and shape all their actions in favor of national and State conservatism.

That French Cable.

It is thought by some very good thinkers that there is a call upon the administration to defend the national honor in the case of the French submarine telegraph cable. The telegraph company, said to consist of French and English, is about attempting to consummate its enterprise by laying the hither end of its cable upon the shore of Massachusetts. It professes to do this under the authority of the Massachusetts Legislature, but the Attorney General of the United States argues and several able periodicals argue, that, if the cable be extended to the Massachusetts shore in defiance of the Government of the United States, it will be none the less a violation of international law and an insult to the dignity of the United States than if Massachusetts had never given her consent or been consulted upon the subject.

That every Government, as such, has sole and exclusive control over the waters of a sea or ocean to a distance of a marine league or three miles from the shore, has always been regarded by all nations as a settled rule or law having no exception. On the other hand, it is well established, under our Government, that the jurisdiction of an individual State of the Union extends only to low water mark. The charter of Massachusetts gives her the right to use the soil of Massachusetts only to low water mark. Beyond that extent she has no more jurisdiction over the waters and the soil of her shore than any other State has. She has no exclusive right whatever and can of course exercise none between low water mark and a line three miles from the shore. The Federal Government possesses full and exclusive jurisdiction of that territory and has a right to use it for any purpose for which it can use any other territory.

We do not suppose, that, if an American company were to attempt to lay down a cable and fasten it to the French shore, the enterprise would be tolerated by the French Government. Indeed no American company would for a moment think of engaging in such an enterprise without the consent of France previously obtained. That very French and English company which is about to land its cable in Massachusetts without having obtained the privilege from Congress, holds from France an exclusive charter to land telegraph cables on the French shore, and, if any of our people should seek to encroach upon the rights of the monopoly, the company would call upon the French Government, and not in vain, for the forcible exclusion of the intruders.

Additional cables between the old world and the new are unquestionably needed, and we do not know, that, at present, any unfair national advantage would be likely to be taken by either party on account of any exclusive possession of them. We deem it proper however that our Secretary of State, whilst taking no step to arrest the cable operations, should give formal notice to the French company, that, if the cable shall be laid without the consent of Congress, this must be done with the perfect understanding that the hither end of the cable, with everything pertaining to it, must either be removed by the company or will be removed by the United States whenever such shall be the will of the latter. With this distinct understanding, if the company is willing to accept it and to act upon it, the cable can be safely left to repose forever on the bed of the ocean, unless an occasion shall arise for rudely awaking it from its sleep.

Chief Justice Chase in the E. M. Yerger Case.

We have little hope that Chief Justice Chase will give a decision in the case of E. M. Yerger, tried in Mississippi by a military court for murder. The Chief Justice will probably conclude, as he did in the case of McARDLE, that he has no jurisdiction. We don't think that he has the courage to confront Congress squarely in the discharge of his functions. But, if he means to be a candidate for the Presidency, he had better have all sorts of courage. He will have abundant use for them.

If the Chief Justice will not exercise jurisdiction in this Mississippi case, might not the whole Supreme Court be persuaded to exercise it? But probably the question is vain, for, if Grant means to have Yerger hung, he will probably order the ugly job dispatched without awaiting the action of the court.

Nothing can possibly be plainer than that the Constitution, whether Yerger is guilty as charged or not, provides distinctly against his being subjected to the action of a military court. Nothing can be plainer to the common sense of every man who reads the Constitution than that the execution of Yerger under sentence of such a court would be murder—the murder perchance of a murderer. Then there would be two murderers deserving of the wrath of men and of the vengeance of God—E. M. Yerger and the Federal Government. But the comparative insignificance of the one murder would be quite lost in the stupendousness of the other.

Cabinet Changes.

It is said that changes in the Cabinet have been resolved on in compliance with the demands of certain Radical politicians, though we do not know what members of the Cabinet fall short of being Radical enough for all the purposes of the most ultra Radicals. Those who require the changes have, it is said, been prevailed on to consent to a postponement of the work until after the fall elections, a strong apprehension prevailing, that, when the new arrangements shall be made and announced, Radical growling will be loud and ominous, and Radical biting somewhat dangerous. Let the elections go by, and then the administration will care comparatively little for the ragings of discontent and disappointment, trusting that the whole matter will be lost sight of in the contemplation of newer and more startling events long before another election shall take place.

A Prevailing Opinion.

In the removal of R. B. Swain from the Superintendency of the Mint, and Holland Smith from the Postoffice, the administration has been guilty of two as disgrace-ful acts as ever fell to the lot of any administration to commit.—[San Francisco Spirit of the Times.

The paper which says this is a prominent Radical organ. The organs care not to disguise their scorn for the acts of the administration. They proclaim it everywhere. Very many of them believe that only in bribery can be found the explanation of the true character of a large proportion of its appointments.

☞ A New York editor in a late comment upon the remarks of Miss Susan Anthony, a nice old maid, on marriage, wrote: "Miss Anthony is not a mother." But the types blundered into making him say: "Miss Anthony is a mother." Are your lawyers at work, Miss Anthony? What is the amount of your damages? Twenty thousand dollars? Pray don't name a cent less. As a good citizeness, you must not think of cheapening that important branch of home industry, the bringing of libel suits.

☞ The New York Tribune says that "it is the mission of President Grant to enforce the laws." He makes it his mission to enforce the laws when he likes them and to change them by proclamation or otherwise when he doesn't.

☞ Since the Government turned out an office-holder for marrying John H. Surratt's sister, why does it not turn out men for going to see John Wilkes Booth's brother upon the stage?

☞ The Chinese in California are taxed heavily for the right to work. The negroes, as a general rule, tax themselves much more heavily for the privilege of being lazy.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ This evening, at six o'clock, we will sell a two-story brick house on the north side of Chestnut street, between Sixth and Seventh, containing five rooms and hall, besides kitchen and servants' room. Large hall, &c. Everybody is invited, and will find a home. The lot fronts thirty feet on Chestnut street.

PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON.
Furniture Buyers.

Special notice is called to the auction sale of fine furniture, on Eighth street, on Wednesday morning, July 21, 1869, at 10 o'clock. Sale positive and peremptory, as the owner is removing from the city. SHERMAN P. WHALEY & Co., Auctioneers.

☞ "Lucy Wilson," on the north side of Chestnut street, between Sixth and Seventh, is a very nice two-story brick house.

PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON.

Wanted at Louisville Chemical Works, A young lady accustomed to coloring photographs, and willing to make herself generally useful.

☞ The house and lot on Chestnut street, between Sixth and Seventh, is the very thing at six o'clock.

PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON.

☞ For satisfactory photographs, go to Stowe's, Fourth and Green. Lowest prices in the city.

What an Eminent Chemist Says.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 15, 1869.

Dr. Winterwith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it possesses no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, extraordinary merit. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

☞ Remember—best photographs, all sizes and styles, copying, portrait painting, &c., at the Louisville Chemical Works; cabinets only $1 per dozen. Find J. C. Elrod's old gallery, No. 128 Main, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

Trade Palace.

The great underwriter's sale of damaged dry goods at Trade Palace will commence Monday, July 19th, and will continue until the entire stock is sold. Now is the great opportunity for families and dealers to secure great bargains, as most of the stock is only partially damaged and will be sold at great sacrifice.

TRADE PALACE,
Corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

Furniture Buyers.

We invite the special attention of the dealers and those wishing to purchase to the sale of elegant furniture, carpets, piano, &c., on First street, between Chestnut and Broadway, on Tuesday morning, July 20, 1869, at 10 o'clock. See section column.

SHERMAN P. WHALEY & CO., Auctioneers.

For Twenty-five Cents

you can kill every cockroach, water-bug, flea, moth, bug about your premises. Lyon's Insect Powder will do it and nothing else will. Look out for frauds in buying. Buy none that does not bear the above signature of Lyon. If you get the right thing it is sure death to all insects.

Depot, 21 Park Row, N. Y.

☞ Comicals plays bed-bugs on a new plan.

Fresco Painting.

We take great pleasure in announcing to the art-loving people of Louisville, that the gifted Italian fresco painter, Signor Pietro Lober, the author of those beautiful pieces of frescoing on the new Gait House, so much admired and so highly praised by critics, will, for a short time, stand, frescoing some fine Broadway residences. He will be in our city for some time. Any person desiring frescoing can see Sig. L. at N. McMillan's, No. 89 Fourth street.

Home Testimony.

Read the certificate of R. A. Grosham of the Louisville Transfer Company:

I have taken nearly all the Sarsaparilla and Bitters in the market, but nothing so done me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Bitters.

R. A. GRESHAM,
Louisville Transfer Company.

☞ Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Bitters is a great benefiter. Two weeks' use of it will thoroughly cleanse and restore it to its natural fairness and purity.

For sale by all Druggists.

☞ Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonia Lozenges can be depended on as a certain and effectual worm-destroyer. It is not a secret nostrum, but is recommended and prescribed by our most eminent physicians.

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

MEETINGS.

Educational.

TEACHERS and friends of education are requested to meet at its school building, corner of Ormsby and Walnut streets, on WEDNESDAY, July 21, at 4 p. m., to prepare for the meeting of the State Teachers' Association on the 28th prox. A full attendance is desired. 1720 d3

Masonic Notice.

There will be a called meeting of Falls City Lodge, No. 42, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, July 20, 1869, at 8 o'clock, for work in second degree. By order of the W. M.

J. J. HAYES, Secy.

Masonic Notice.

COMPASS LODGE, No. 238.—Regular meeting this EVENING, July 20, 1869, at 7½ o'clock. By order of the W. M.

al cl1d&dTuesm. WM. McCREADY, Sec.

PUBLICSPEAKING

WM. H. CHELF, Democratic candidate for the Legislature, will address the people at the following times and places, viz:

Middletown, Monday, July 19, 1869.
Mrs. Deering's, Green county, July 21, 1869.
jy19 d&wtd

Public Speaking.

M. ATHERTON, Democratic candidate for the Legislature, will address the people at the following times and places:

Union, Monday, July 19.
Magnolia, Friday, July 23.
Gait Hill Hotel, Saturday, July 24.
Hodgenville, Monday, July 26.
Rudd's Tavern, July 27.
Dan. Ferrill's Mill, Wednesday, July 28.
Rob. Ferrill's Mill, Thursday, July 29.
James Kelly's, Friday, July 30.
Charles Price's, Saturday, July 31.
jy16 d&wtd

Public Speaking.

HON. W. L. CONKLIN, Democratic nominee for the Legislature, will address the people of Edmonson county at Richard Durbin's old stand, on Saturday, the 24th day of July; at Brownsville, on Friday, the 23d day of July; and at such place as his friends may appoint in the vicinity, in the neighborhood of Dripping Springs, on Saturday, the 31th day of July. jy13

Public Speaking.

J. B. PARKE, Democratic candidate for the J. Legislature, will address his fellow-citizens at the following places, viz:

Wednesday, July 21, at Cane Roads.
Saturday, " " at Jeffersontown.
Thursday, " " at Eberville.
Saturday, " " at Hays' barbecue. jy20 d&t

IMPROVED PATENT AWNING
(MILLER & McCLELLAN'S.)

THIS, the "VERY BEST" and most economical article of the kind yet in use, can be seen in working order at

Walker's Exchange,

Third street, between Main and Market. Come and see it. Orders solicited. Rights for sale.

WILL A. STIVERS & CO.
jy20 6eod7

CAUTION.

NO one is authorized to draw upon or collect money for account HENRY TIFFANY & CO., of No. 54 Wall street, New York.

New York, July 19, 1869. jy20 d3

$200 PER DAY DISCONTINUED.

Having obtained the retention and widow-rights for our "CENTU" 5 brand of Plug-cut Chewing Tobacco, we confer no compensation. We shall not pack daily $500 in the small tin-foil papers after this date, July 15, as merit belongs to favorably recognized that this inducement is no longer necessary. To avoid disappointment, however, we would add that we shall continue to pack orders for cheapest MERRIMAC, and our 5 CENT CLUB and FINE CUT brands of smoking Tobacco.

The TALCOTT CO. by direct of WOODS, and cannot injure the health, and is especially recommended to people of sedentary occupations or nervous constitution. The trade are invited to send for circulars.

jy17 eod3m P. LORILLARD, New York.

WINTERSMITH'S REMEDIES.

THE FOUR GREAT MEDICINES.

Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla.
Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla.
Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla.
Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla.
Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla.
Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla.

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup.
Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup.
Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup.
Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup.
Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup.
Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup.

Wintersmith's Extract Buchu.
Wintersmith's Extract Buchu.
Wintersmith's Extract Buchu.
Wintersmith's Extract Buchu.
Wintersmith's Extract Buchu.
Wintersmith's Extract Buchu.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy.
Wintersmith's Worm Candy.
Wintersmith's Worm Candy.
Wintersmith's Worm Candy.
Wintersmith's Worm Candy.
Wintersmith's Worm Candy.

There excellent, efficacious, safe and popular remedies for sale by

J. SPRINGER & BRO., Druggists,
jy16 d8 Market st., between Third and Fourth.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

WE are now receiving a supply of the best quality of Anthracite Coal, which we offer to the trade in quantities to suit purchasers. This coal is guaranteed to burn in ordinary grates, ranges, stoves, and furnaces. It gives a more intense heat than ordinary coal, and will last from 25 to 3 times as long. It saves corrugated iron, and eliminates sulphur. When once lighted a fire may be kept up all season without rekindling. For cooking purposes it cannot be equaled.

O'NEIL & CO.
jy13 d3m 42 Fourth st.

LOCAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The admirers of rare and beautiful furniture are invited to look at the new styles of elegant bed-room and parlor suits manufactured at J. W. Davis & Co.'s and on exhibition only at their salesroom, northwest corner of Ninth and Jefferson. Goods at wholesale and retail.

(Extract from a Letter from Jerusalem.)

"We started early to ascend Mt. Olivet, to behold the magnificent Romanesque and towers of the Jewish city, from the place where memory, surfeited by traditional associations, should exalt the mind's vest as the eye to the inspiration of the scene. Well be the voyager repaid for long travels, horrid roads, antediluvian cookery, squalid accommodations, and the importunities of beggars, thieving Arabs. Well would it have repaid you, had man of commerce and the oriental and well might you have been reminded of your own city, for here, painted upon a board nailed against one of the huge ancient olive trees, under which the sacred martyrs toiled for the sins of the world, eighteen hundred years ago, were those familiar figures, S. T.—1860—X. We do not know who did it, but no doubt some poor invalid traveler, cured by the Plantation Bitters, wished to advertise their virtues in a place from whence all knowledge flows."

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. jy20 sod&w1

☞ "How modest worth neglected lies," does not apply to the popularity of "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative." Its worth, though modest, is fully appreciated by the millions who use so other preparation, R. A. Robinson & Co., Wholesale Agents. At retail by all druggists in Louisville. jy 20 d&eod3

Floating machines, floting scissors, wire dish covers, fly brushes, feather dusters, brushes, all kinds white and gold-band china, and cut and pressed glassware, new styles, just received at Rogers' House Furnishing Emporium, 146 south side Market, bet. 4th and 5th. jy18 2t

"Light as a Cork"

is the expression of all housekeepers after using Pooley's Baking Powder. It is chemically pure in its composition, and possesses no ingredients but such as are perfectly harmless, healthy, and nutritious. This is not only the best but the cheapest in market, as one pound will go further than a pound and a half of those of ordinary manufacture. Use no other. Inquire at your grocer's for Pooley's Baking Powder. jy17 Su,Tu,Th3

Revere House, Boston, Mass.

This noted hotel has been thoroughly modernized. The house has been completely remodeled, painted and newly furnished. Suites of rooms for large and small families—water, bathing rooms, &c., &c., attached. It is now one of the largest and most first-class hotels in the city, and the attention paid its guests, and its high reputation in those parties is sure to be maintained.

Mr. Gardner Wetherbee, late of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, has become one of the proprietors, and will be pleased to welcome the traveling public at the above hotel.

WETHERBEE, WEATHERBEE & CO.,
Jy8 C2STuTh&Sat Proprietors.

Magic Comb, Magic Comb.

The magic comb will color gray hair to a beautiful black and brown instantaneously, without injuring the hair or health. Sold by all druggists. jy18 2t

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., April 26, 1869.

Two members of my immediate family, after having suffered for many years from menstrual irregularities, are happily and completely cured by one bottle of Dr. J. Bradfield's "Female Regulator." JAMES W. STRANGE.

jy17 d3

☞ Gold and silver watches, chains and rings at half price. Loan Office, Jul. Wellman, 334 Third street.

Butcher's Lightning Fly-killer.

Death to the Living! Long live the Killers! Sold by dealers everywhere.

jy20 eod1m&4

"Fresh as a Maiden's Blush"

is the pure peachy complexion which follows the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm. It is the true secret of beauty. Fashionable ladies in society understand this.

The Magnolia Balm changes the rustic country girl into a city belle more rapidly than any other one thing.

Redness, sunburn, tan, freckles, blotches and all effects of the summer sun disappear where it is used, and a genial, cultivated, fresh expression is obtained which rivals the Bloom of Youth. Beauty is possible to all who will invest 75 cents at any respectable store and insist on getting the Magnolia Balm.

[illegible] jy11eodlmawt

New Wheat Flour.

We are now prepared to supply the trade with a choice article of new flour.

jy11 d12 A. WELLISCH & CO., Bourgeam Mills.

☞ For imparting a rich and delicate flavor, use Burnett's Standard Cooking Extracts, and *take no others.*

DIED.

DAVIDSON—On the 19th inst., MARY ELLEN, daughter of J. M. and Mary E. Davidge, aged 8 years and 4 months.

Her funeral will take place from her parents' residence, on Eighteenth, between Main and Market, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited.

OBITUARY.

PRINCE—Died, of consumption, at the Gait House, on the 19th inst., at 4 o'clock A. M., MAJOR CHARLES PRINCE, aged 37 years, of Mobile, Ala., late of C. S. A.

The General was a gallant soldier, a devoted husband, faithful friend, a worthy citizen, a christian gentleman.

Major Prince came to Louisville a few days before his death a stranger, but he died among friends. His young wife and baby boy marry will find in their beautiful Southern home the earnest, heartfelt sympathy of sincere friends in this city. Their loss has gone to a farther and fairer and happier land, where the heart will be gladdened by the presence of those who loved him here, as he listens to their daily supplications to the Heavenly Father, whose tokens he now rests, that they may also join him where they are called away.

Louisville, July 19, 1869.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid hair dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists and perfumers, and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, 16 Bond street, New York.

The Marriage Ring.

Essays on the ERRORS of YOUTH and the FOLLIES of AGE in regard to SOCIAL EVILS, with certain help for the erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. my22 eod3m

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND BANKERS,

No. 12 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square,
se28 d&wly NEW YORK.

834 ACRES
Choice Bluegrass Land for Sale.

IT lies in Smith county, Texas, on the Caney Fork river, 7 miles from Carthage and 30 east of Lebanon, with timber enough for its fencing. The soil is rich bluegrass or grain land in the State, and no place better watered. It may be purchased at private sale till the 1st of September, in one or more tracts, by application to ROBT. L. CARUTHERS or ANDERSON, at Hartsville, Tenn. CARUTHERS & CO., at Hartsville, Tenn. Terms easy. jy13 d3m

CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'
Cheap Lace Store,
103 1-2 FOURTH STREET.

Darned Lace Riviere!

Plain Chemisettes;
Lace and Puffed Illusion Chemisettes at $1;
Rich Embroidered Handkerchiefs at 25c.
Long Embroidered Infants' Dresses at $2 50;
Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs at 25c;
Lace Collars at 25c;
Brocche Muslin Curtains at 50c, worth 90c per yd.;
Alexandre Kid Gloves only $1 50;
Silk Fans;
Linen Collars, new styles, etc. jy15 d3

YOUNG GROUSE,
WOODCOCK, FROG LEGS,
And all other Seasonable Delicacies
RECEIVED DAILY AT
WALKER'S EXCHANGE,
jy17 d3t Third st., bet. Main and Market.

FIRE! FIRE!
BABCOCK'S
New Fire Extinguisher

Southwestern Fire Extinguisher Co.
OF LOUISVILLE, KY.

Office and Salesroom, 17 West Main street, north side, between First and Second.

Depot—Rubbish, Glass, John S. Long, S. A. Hartwell, Wm. Terry, and John S. Mellvaine.

Officers—GEORGE LEHMAN, President.
WM. TERRY, Treasurer.
W. E. GOUGH, Secy and Gen'l Agent.

☞ County rights for sale. jy16 d3

EDUCATIONAL.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,
LEXINGTON, VA.

GEN. R. E. LEE.....PRESIDENT
Aided by a Full Corps of Professors.

THE next session opens Sept. 16, 1869, and closes June 30, 1870. Charges the same as the regular college year. CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING are in full operation. Expenses moderate. For catalogues, address J. W. LESUEUR,
jy20 d2t Clerk of Faculty.

CLEVELAND FEMALE SEMINARY,

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, with fifteen able and experienced teachers, and superior accommodations and beautiful situation, affords to its pupils carefully-graded facilities for the study of music, modern languages, drawing and painting, as well as all the branches of an extensive and thorough English and classical course. Address for circulars, or information,

L. D. SANFORD, Principal,
jy18 d6 Cleveland, O.

Hocker Female College,
LEXING

WANTED.

WANTED—CARPENTERS, BRICK-LAYERS, [illegible] and TINNERS—To [illegible] [illegible] of Avenue. Plan and specifications [illegible] at M. BAKER'S, southeast corner of Twelfth and Broadway. jy19 d3*

WANTED—1 teacher, 1 good penman, 1 carpenter, 1 wagon-maker, 1 blacksmith, 1 ma's cook, 1 [illegible] 1 driver, porter, boys, [illegible] [illegible] for [illegible] situations. KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

WANTED—INFORMATION of the whereabouts of [illegible] Hardin is desired by the undersigned. Address Oldhamburg, Oldham county, Ky. C. C. ROSS.

WANTED—SITUATION—As prescriptionist by a young man who has had two years' experience, and is a graduate of college of pharmacy. Address S. W. D., this office.

WANTED—300 RAILROAD HANDS—To work on the Owensboro and Russellville Railroad. Free transportation. Wages $1 [illegible] per day and [illegible] [illegible] at KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—A GOOD PRESCRIPTION CLERK—[illegible] by applying to HENRY CHAMBERS & CO. jy19 d3

WANTED—INFORMATION—Of Joseph Brown (colored), or as he calls himself, Joseph Hodges. When last heard from he was working near Owensboro, Ky. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his wife, who is in distress. Address JULIA BROWN, Limerick street, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—300 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get a good girl at once. All capable, respectable females invited to call and obtain situations free of charge. References indispensable. MILLER & CO., Agents. jy18 d3*

WANTED—SITUATION—An experienced business man, well acquainted in Georgia and Alabama, desires employment in a Provision house in Louisville. Refers to A. L. & G. Robinson & Co., Louisville. Address, for particulars, R. M. GRAY, Columbus, Ga. jy18 d10

WANTED—GIRL—To do housework and nurse. Apply southeast corner Twelfth and Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE-TRIMMER—Apply immediately to POWERS & HUNT, Nashville, Tenn. jy18 d6

WANTED—A SITUATION—By a practical miller of over twenty years' experience in the milling business. References given if required. Address J. S. C., Box 224, Georgetown, Ky. jy15 d9*

WANTED—IRON MACHINISTS AND CABINET-MAKERS—Good wages and steady employment. Apply personally at Ohio Falls Car Works, Jeffersonville, Ind. jy14 d12

WANTED—TO SELL—BOOK STORE—Well established. For particulars address Box 144, Bowling Green, Ky. je9 dtf

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—Improved City Property for a small farm within twenty miles of Louisville. Address No. 393 West Walnut street, Louisville, Ky. je8 d3m

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—And all others out of employment, to send for circulars of our new edition of Richardson's "BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI." It is written down to the present time, containing more facts, statistics, and general information, concerning the GREAT WEST, past and present, than all others combined. A book thoroughly reliable and complete. Everybody wants it. Persons desiring an agency for this popular and rapidly selling work should make early application for choice of territory. Terms very liberal. Address NETTLETON & CO., 161 Elm st., Cincinnati, O. jy20 d3*

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid, and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "elastic lock stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Pittsburg, Pa.; St. Louis, Mo.; or Boston, Mass.

CAUTION—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast iron machines under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured. m4 d3m

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE. Price $25. The simplest, cheapest and best knitting machine ever invented. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Liberal inducements to agents. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. my4 d3m

WANTED—AGENTS—$20 A DAY—To male and female agents, to introduce the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only licensed Shuttle Machine in the market sold for less than $40. All others are infringements, and the seller and user are liable to prosecution. Full particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio. je18 dtf

WANTED—AGENTS—The De Soto Mutual Life Ins. Co. can give employment to several city solicitors and also to traveling agents on liberal terms. Call at the office, No. 106 Main street, near Fourth. [illegible]

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—MY RESIDENCE—On the west side of Fourth street, between Breckinridge and Kentucky. The house is a modern-built, large double brick, containing 10 rooms, bath-room, pantry, kitchen, splendid cellar under the whole house, and wash-rooms, besides a good brick stable and carriage house, grounds large, fresh, and convenient. Lot has 100 feet front, and is set out in flowers, shrubs, trees, &c. Apply to J. SUES, No. 78 Fourth street, between Market and Main. jy20 d3

FOR SALE—A BUILDING LOT, 60x185—VERY LOW—On west side of Fourth street, between Breckinridge and Kentucky sts. Apply to J. SUES, 78 Fourth st., bet. Market and Main sts. jy20 d3

FOR SALE—A FINE BUGGY HORSE—Sound and gentle; 6 years old. Can be seen at Jones' stable, Center street. jy20 d6*

FOR SALE—8 HEAD HEAVY BEEF CATTLE—Inquire of J. B. LEWIS, No. 92 Second street. jy19 d3*

FOR SALE—THE BAR-ROOM AND RESTAURANT known as the "Dexter," corner of Clay and Green. It must be disposed of by the 1st of August [illegible] be sold at auction. jy18 d4&w1*

FOR SALE—HORSE—Very cheap, a beautiful and stylish buggy horse (bay). Can be seen at B. W. Jenkins' stable, corner Fifth and Green streets. jy18 d3*

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—Wishing to change my location, I offer my house and lot in Eminence, Ky., for sale, or will exchange for land. The house is a new frame, with 7 good rooms, all necessary out buildings; about 2½ acres of land with a good well and pond, all in good repair. Possession given immediately. For particulars, address me at Eminence, Ky. JOHN C. FREEMAN. jy17 d12*

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—Handsome Fourth-street residence, No. 373, between Broadway and York. Lot 50x208, 12 rooms, kitchen, servants' room, bath room, hot and cold water—gas, (Bridgeford's range), stable, carriage house, cellar, cisterns, &c. Modern style house in excellent order. Possession 15th Aug. Will be sold low and on easy terms, as I am about removing to a country residence. J. M. ARMSTRONG, 132 Main street. jy16 dtf

FOR SALE—STEAMBOAT HULL—A steamboat hull 160 feet long, 31 feet wide, 4 feet depth of hold, just off dock. Also, two 20-feet boilers, 36 inches, 5 flues, one 6-inch shaft 24 feet long. Apply to SHERLEY, WOOLFOLK & CO., No. 30 Fourth street. jy14 d12

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY, and HARNESS—At a low price, can be seen at S. T. LONG & CO'S stable, No. 71 Second street, between Main and Market. jy14 d6*

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—One of the nicest residences in Portland—A double house, containing 7 rooms, with stables for horses or cows, carriage house and wood-shed, and lot, 28½ feet front by 150 feet deep, running to a 20-foot alley, situated on the corner of Market and Chestnut streets, Portland, will be sold at a liberal price. The yard is splendidly planted with grapes several hundred of the choicest fruit trees, evergreens, &c. There is also a fine view of the river and the city of New Albany. For further particulars apply to JOHN OTTO MUNCH, south side Market street, between Fifth and Sixth. jy13 d1m

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FRAME BUSINESS HOUSES—Of store and six rooms, cistern and cellar each, situated on east side of Eighteenth st., between Market and Jefferson. Will sell separately if desired. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 266 Market street, bet. Seventh and Eighth. jy7 d1m

FOR SALE—12 SPRING WAGONS—Different sizes, suitable for city express or country use. O. STEIER, No. 182 Jackson street, between Jefferson and Green. je30 d3m

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSE—With all the modern improvements, and in first-rate order, situated on the west side of Seventh street, between Chestnut and Broadway. Apply to JOS. T. TOMPKINS, Sixth street, bet. Market and Main. je26 dtf

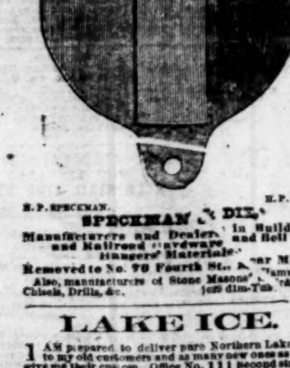
FOR SALE—WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE—A small stock of liquors and fixtures for sale at extremely low price, and a good stand for rent. ALFRED T. POPE, Assignee. je16 dtf

FOR SALE—TENEMENTS—Seven frame tenements, corner of Broadway and Underhill streets, with three rooms and kitchen in each; lots 32x120 ft; will be sold separately if desired. Also, three frame tenements on east side of Overhill street, containing three rooms and kitchen each; lots 32x160 feet. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON. my23

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSION
TO THE HEAD OF
LAKE SUPERIOR!

The staunch and favorite passenger steamer Northern Light, will leave Cleveland July 9 and 23, and August 6 and 20, on a grand pleasure excursion to Du Luth and Superior City, visiting on the route all points of interest, and landing at all the Lake Superior ports, giving passengers ample time to visit the celebrated iron and copper mines and all other points of interest. This is a rare chance for tourists to visit the whole extent of Lake Superior, passing in sight of the "Grand Sauble" and "Pictured Rocks." This steamer will leave Cleveland at 10 o'clock P. M. on the days above mentioned, and Detroit the day following at 12 P. M. To secure rooms, and for further information regarding the trip, address HANNA & CO., Cleveland, O., or BUCKLEY & CO., Detroit, Mich. je16 d3m

EAGLE LOCK WORKS,
No. 70 Fourth St., Near Main.



S. P. SPECKMAN. H. P. DIX.

SPECKMAN & DIX,
Manufacturers and Dealers in Builders' and Railroad Hardware and Bell Hangers' Materials.
Removed to No. 70 Fourth St., Near Main.
Also, manufacturers of Stone Masons' Hammers, Chisels, Drills, &c. je29 d1m-Tu&[illegible]

LAKE ICE.

I AM prepared to deliver pure Northern Lake Ice to my old customers and as many new ones as will give me their custom. Office No. 111 Second street, between Market and Jefferson. je6 d3m FRANK S. GOSNELL.

H. RUSCHHAUPT,
Doctor of Medicine and Surgery, of the University of Berlin.
Oculist and Aurist.
Office, 248 Chestnut st., bet. Third and Fourth.
Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M., and 1 to 4 P. M. je8 d3m

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A RESIDENCE—14 rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, gas throughout—lot [illegible] [illegible] Jefferson, [illegible] per year. MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Real Estate Exchange, Nos. 64 and 66 Jefferson st. jy11 d3

FOR RENT—HOUSE—The large store-house No. 113 Main st., now occupied by McNeill, Wright & Sanders, who will remove to No. 31 Main st. on Aug. 1st. Apply at the Merchants' Bank of Ky. to J. B. LINDENBERGER. jy14 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A nice and desirably located two-story house, No. 66 Breckinridge st., between Second and Third, with 6 rooms, kitchen, cellar, cistern, and gas, all complete; large yard front and back. Furniture for sale if desired. Apply on premises after 5 o'clock P. M. jy17 d3*

FOR RENT OR SALE—VILLA RIDGE—A fine country residence with 8 acres of ground and all necessary outbuildings, in good order, on the L. & F. R. R. near the fair grounds. For terms, &c., apply on the premises or to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO. jy16 d3

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A comfortable two-story dwelling-house, containing 9 rooms, with large yard well set in shrubbery, on the southwest corner of Fifteenth and Jefferson streets. House in complete repair, having just been painted and papered. Gas throughout. This property will be rented low to a good, prompt-paying tenant. Apply to WALTON & BRO., HERR, No. 141 Main st. jy11 dtf

FOR RENT—TWO NICE RESIDENCES—On Chestnut street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, with water and gas. Inquire of MERIWETHER & ISAACS, Real Estate Agents, No. 169 West Jefferson st. jy10 dtf

FOR RENT—BRICK COTTAGE—Containing 5 rooms, south side Walnut street, No. 480, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth. Rent $300 a year, payable monthly. Apply to R. R. MILES, No. 37 Main, bet. Second and Third streets. jy8 dtf

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE—Situated on Second street, No. 367, between Gray and Broadway; is in good repair, with water and gas throughout. For particulars, inquire of W. B. GRAY, 44 Fourth st. jy2 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY PLACE—Dr. HELM offers for sale his country place at Pewee Valley. For further information please call upon him at his office, in Jacob's new building, northwest corner of Second and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky. jy20 dtf

FOR SALE—TOBACCO FACTORY—I wish to sell my tobacco stemmery, located in Henderson county, Ky., sufficiently large to hang at one time from four to five hundred hogsheads of tobacco; a good location; all complete. Terms reasonable. For further particulars, address the proprietor, at Henderson, Ky. J. M. TAYLOR. jy18 d3m

FOR SALE—COUNTRY PROPERTY—I wish to sell my stock of goods, house and furniture, store and warehouses, situated in a country town. I am now doing a fair business; that business may be extended and enlarged. A desire to change business induces the offer to sell. A good opening is here presented to a man of energy and enterprise with a small capital. For information address box 12, Brandenburg, Ky. jy14 d12

FOR SALE—MILLS—A first-class Steam Flouring Mill, two run of buhrs, with Circular Saw Mill connected, both in good running order, with six acres of land, situated near Elkton, Todd county, Ky., on the line of the Guthrie City branch of the Owensboro and Russellville Railroad; also 60 acres of good timbered land near the mill if wanted. Terms easy. Inquire of GEO. W. JESSUP, Elkton or Fairview, Ky. je29 eod1m&w4

FOR SALE—CHEAP—Farm and garden lands near the city; also, houses, cottages, and vacant lots. Inquire of MERIWETHER & ISAACS, Real Estate Brokers, 169 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. my1 dtf

FOUND.

FOUND—TEETH—Which the owner can get by calling at the southeast corner of First and Green streets.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—HORSE—From my stable, on the night of the 15th inst., a roan horse with black mane and tail, 16 hands high, and 6 or 7 years old. A suitable reward will be paid for his return or for any information that may lead to his recovery. J. H. McGOODWIN, 253 First street, between Walnut and Chestnut. jy20 d3*

STRAYED OR STOLEN—MARE—From my farm, near Pleasureville, Henry county, Ky., a bay mare about 16 hands high and about 10 years old. She is a gentle and serviceable farm nag. If she has strayed, it is likely she has gone back near Campbellsburg, where she came from. A suitable reward will be paid to any one who may return said mare to me or give such information as will lead to her recovery. F. N. PEPPER. jy18 d6

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—MULES—I have 2 mules. They came to me on the 18th inst. The owner will please come for them. One is a brown and the other a gray. A. T. HOPKINS, Seventh road, two miles out. jy20 d3*

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A good family can get No. 1 board and a nice, comfortable, well-furnished front room or rooms in one of the most pleasant localities on Chestnut st. near Sixth. Address W. F., Courier-Journal office.

BOARDING—A front room, furnished, on the first floor, to let immediately. Inquire at 168 Third st. jy17 d3*

BOARDING—A large furnished or unfurnished room, suitable for a family or single gentlemen, at No. 166 Walnut street, bet. Fourth and Fifth. Also, a few table boarders wanted. jy7 d13

BOARDING—IN PEWEE VALLEY—Can be had by application to the undersigned. EMMA F. GALLAGHER, CHAS. S. COTTON. jy1 dtf

BOARDING—PRIVATE BOARDING—The large well arranged late residence of Mr. C. Duvall, corner of Third and Walnut streets, having been rented, and furnished throughout with new furniture, a limited number of families and day boarders can now be accommodated with pleasant rooms and boarding. This is one of the best localities for convenience to business, churches, &c., in the city. je11 deodtf

BOARDING—Two very desirable furnished rooms, suitable for families, with No. 1 board; also two or three single gentlemen. Location convenient. Apply at No. 109 Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth. [illegible]

MARSHAL SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution No. 3,890 which issued from the office of the Clerk of the Louisville Chancery Court on the 28th day of June, 1869, in favor of Bullock & Anderson against Wolf Kohn and Berman Hirsch, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1869,

about the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the east door of the Court-house, opposite Fifth street, on a credit of 3 months, a large lot of new and second-hand furniture, consisting of bedsteads, wardrobes, washstands, bureaus, spring mattresses, chairs, tables, workstands, &c.

Levied upon as the property of Wolf Kohn to satisfy the above named execution.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }
jy20 dts

Marshal's Sale.

W. H. Dix against Adam Hess, } In Chancery, No. 21,364.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1869,

about the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the foot of Sixth street, on Water street, on a credit of 3 months, the undivided one-half of one scow, one float, and four carts.

Purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }
jy15 dtd

MEDICAL.

DOCTOR HUNTER

CONTINUES to treat all private diseases, Syphilis in all its forms, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, and all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produces some of the following effects, as blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, constipation, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and finally prostration of the vital power, can be fully restored to health. Persons afflicted with this or any other delicate, intricate, or long standing constitutional complaint, should give the Doctor a trial. He never fails.

The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet that gives a full exposition of venereal and private diseases, that can be had free at office, or by mail for one stamp. It gives a clear delineation of all the diseases and conditions resulting from the infringement of the moral laws, excesses, indulgences, exposures, and imprudences in married or single life. Every sentence contains instruction to the afflicted and enabling them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.

The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicines can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances, however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own Laboratory, under his personal supervision. No matter who have failed, read what he says.

Office No. 183 Third street, between Green and Walnut streets, near the Postoffice, Louisville, Ky. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.; Sundays, 10 A. M. to 12 M.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S
Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla.
GEO. W. CARPENTER'S
Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu.

These celebrated preparations, originally introduced by Geo. W. Carpenter, under patronage of the medical faculty, have been so long extensively used by physicians and others, that they are generally known for their intrinsic value, and can be relied on as being most valuable remedies in all cases where Sarsaparilla or Buchu are applicable, and cannot be too highly recommended. They are prepared in a highly concentrated form so as to render the dose small and convenient. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention.

GEO. W. CARPENTER, HENSZEY & CO.,
Wholesale Chemical Warehouse,
jy3 d3m 737 Market street, Philadelphia.

Dr. G. W. Lancaster,

104 1-2 Fifth street, corner Court Place, cures poisons of the blood, syphilis, cutaneous eruptions, &c., in one-half the time of ordinary treatment. Also treats with perfect success all troubles arising from abuse or excesses in old or young.

Dr L. has made office practice his special study for twenty years, has had more experience in this "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured upward of 10,000 cases in Louisville alone.

Disease incident to females treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Nervous Debility, Painful Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS—A positive remedy for all obstructions. Price $1.

Superior quality of Male Safes, 50c each or 5 for $2, sent by mail. Consultation free and confidential.

Circular sent to any one on receipt of three-cent stamp. fe19 dtf

CONFIDENTIAL.

"THE SECRET FRIEND" sent to any address, in a sealed envelope, on receipt of 25 cents. Address Dr. CHAS. A. STUART & CO. Boston, Mass. my3 d&wly

Galen's Head Dispensary.
Office No. 70½ Jefferson street, between Second and Third streets.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

ESTABLISHED 1850, and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky, 1851, "for the treatment of all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes," including spermatorrhea or seminal weakness from early errors, gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, varicocele, syphilis in all its stages, affections of the bladder and kidneys, [illegible]

A Medical Pamphlet, containing sixty large pages with numerous illustrations on a new method of treating the above diseases without mercury, and important advice on marriage, &c., sent under seal for 2 [illegible] stamps.

The Consulting surgeon of this celebrated Dispensary, and Author of the above work, may be consulted personally or by letter on all the diseases of which he treats. Patients at a distance treated by mail, and medicine sent to any part of the country on receipt of a statement of the case.

Consultations private, and all business strictly confidential.

Read the above work before seeking medical aid elsewhere, and thus avoid quackery. Address GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, je15 d Louisville, Ky.

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

Prime Hops, Farina Crackers, Olives, Madeira, Sherry, Hickory Brandy, Family [illegible], Still Wine, Catawba Brandy, and School Books AT AUCTION.

THIS (TUESDAY) MORNING, July 20, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms. The stock is desirable, and will be closed out.
Terms cash.
jy18 C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

Auction Sale.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 20, at 6 o'clock, we will sell at auction a nice two-story double tenement frame house, situated on the west side of Twelfth street, between Market and Jefferson. Terms made known at sale.
jy18 d3 HYDES & FISHER, Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

TUESDAY—Dry Goods and Clothing; Also a lot of Damaged Goods.
WEDNESDAY—Boots and Shoes.
At 10 o'clock each day.
jy18 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. P. WHALEY & CO.

Furniture, Carpets, Elegant Rosewood Piano, &c., at a Private Residence, on First street, between Chestnut and Broadway,

AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, July 20, 1869, at 10 o'clk, we will sell, at the private residence situated on First street, between Chestnut and Broadway, the entire lot of furniture, consisting in part of parlor, dining-room, chamber, and kitchen furniture, one elegant rosewood piano, and everything complete for housekeepers' use.

The ladies are especially invited to this sale. The piano will be sold at 11½ o'clock precisely. The sale will be positive and peremptory, as the owner is declining housekeeping.
Terms cash.
jy18 d3* S. P. WHALEY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON.

Desirable Centrally Located Residence AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY, July 20, 1869, at 5½ P. M., we will sell at auction an exceedingly desirable residence, situated on the north side of Chestnut, between Sixth and Seventh. House contains 14 large rooms, besides kitchen and servants' and wash rooms—with hall, Gas throughout the house. Hydrant in yard. The house is in perfect order. Lot 30 feet front.

House will be open Monday and Tuesday, and parties desiring to look at it can do so by going to the house or by calling on us.
Terms—One-third cash; balance in 1 and 2 years.
jy18 PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON.

FUTURE SALES.

BY SHERMAN P. WHALEY & CO.

Fine Furniture, Carpets, &c., at a Private Residence, No. 236 Eighth street, between Magazine and Broadway.

AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 21, 1869, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, as above, a fine lot of furniture, carpets, and a general variety of housekeeper's goods. The sale will be positive and peremptory, as the owner is about removing from the city. The ladies are especially invited to the sale, as the furniture is A No. 1. Terms cash. jy20 d2*

AUCTION SALE BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

THURSDAY, July 22, at 9½ A. M., of staple and fancy dry goods, notions, &c.
Terms cash. THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,
jy18 Auctioneers.

BY PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON.

Beautiful East End Residence Site, AT AUCTION.

THURSDAY, July 22, 1869, at 5½ o'clock P. M., on the premises, being the southeast corner of Franklin and Campbell streets, we will sell one of the most desirable building sites in the eastern portion of the city. It is also a splendid location for a grocery and feed store. Lot 32½ feet front by 150 deep to a 15-foot alley. Sale peremptory.
Terms—One-third cash; balance in two years.
PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON,
jy17 Auctioneers.

PUBLIC SALES.

Sheriff's Sale.

G. W. Norton & Co., plaintiffs, vs. J. E. Owen, &c., defendant—Jefferson Court of Common Pleas. Execution No. 4,530.

I WILL expose to public sale, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky.,

ON MONDAY, AUG. 2, 1869,

On a credit of three months, 27 by 200 feet of ground and improvements thereon, on the north side Grayson, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, being the western portion of a lot of 68 feet, conveyed by J. L. Owen and wife to E. J. Stoy—D. B. 91, folio 164.

Levied upon as the property of E. J. Stoy to satisfy Execution No. 4,530, which issued from the office of the Clerk the Jefferson Common Pleas Court, in the name of G. W. Norton & Co. against J. E. Owen, &c.

Sale to take place between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.
EDW. COCKE, D. S. for
J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.
Louisville, July 18, 1869—jy18 dts

Sheriff's Sale.

Cochran, Hackett & Co., plffs., vs. Henry Manninghoff, deft.—Jefferson Court Common Pleas. Execution No. 4,853.

I WILL expose to public sale, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville and Jefferson county, Ky., on

MONDAY, AUG. 2, 1869,

the unimproved half of the eastern 25 feet of a 55-foot lot of ground on the north side of Chestnut, between Campbell and Clay streets, and extending back 140 feet. (See deed book 117, page 257.)

Levied on as the property of Henry Manninghoff, to satisfy execution No. 4,853, which issued from the office of the Clerk of the Jefferson Common Pleas Court, in favor of Cochran, Hackett & Co. against Henry Manninghoff.

Sale to take place between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.
H. W. KOHNHORST, D. S for
J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.
Louisville, June 18, 1869. jy18 dts

Sale of Plumbers' Stock, Machinery, &c.

AS assignee of Carr & Boone, bankrupts, I will sell at public auction, to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on TUESDAY, the 27th day of July, 1869, at the shop and warerooms lately occupied by said bankrupts, corner of Fifth and Green streets, Louisville, Ky., a large stock of plumbers' materials, tools, machinery, [illegible], and a good horse and spring wagon. Terms cash.
jy18,17,20,24&27 R. M. MOSBY, Assignee.

Sheriff's Sale.

John Hehl, plff., vs. Henry Wibben, deft., Jefferson Court Common Pleas. Execution No. 4,879.

I WILL expose to public sale, at the Court-house door in the city of Louisville and Jefferson county, Ky., on

TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1869,

1 black mare, 1 spring wagon, 1 buggy, 1 sleigh, 1 feed-cutter, 1 lot of crowbars, 1 set buggy harness, 1 saddle, 1 two-horse cart.

Levied upon as the property of Henry Wibben, to satisfy execution No. 4,879, which issued from the Clerk's office of the Jefferson Common Pleas Court, in favor of John Hehl, against Henry Wibben.

Sale to take place at 11 o'clock A. M.
H. W. KOHNHORST, D. S., for
J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.
Louisville, July 18, 1869. jy18 dts

Sheriff's Sale.

Annie Austin, plaintiff, vs. Wolf Kohn, defendant—Jefferson Common Pleas Court. V. E. No. 4,791.

I WILL expose to public sale, at the Court-house door, in Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky., on

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1869,

18 spring mattresses, 2 Brussels and 2 wool carpets, and 4 pictures.

Levied upon as the property of Wolf Kohn, to satisfy said V. E.

Sale to take place at 11 o'clock.
H. W. KOHNHORST, D. S. for
jy16 J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.

BANKRUPTCY.

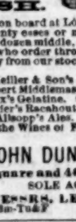
NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Louisville, the 19th day of July, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN DOHN, of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. R. M. MOSBY, Assignee.
jy20 Tu3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Louisville, Ky., the 19th day of July, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN McGOWAN, of Hopkinsville, in the county of Christian, and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee.
jy20 Tu3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In the matter of FRANK FENSTERER, bankrupt. By order of Court, the creditors are notified to appear before me, at my office, No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Ky., on the 28th day of July, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for the purposes provided for in the twenty-seventh section of the bankrupt act of March 2, 1867. J. H. WARD, Register. R. M. MOSBY, Assignee. jy20 Tu2

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE Only Good Sauce AND APPLICABLE To Every Variety —OF— DISH.



EXTRACT of a letter from a Medical Gentleman, at Madras, to his Brother, AT WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell Lea & Perrins' that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Put free on board at London or Liverpool, in parcels of twenty cases or more; each case two dozen large, five dozen middle, or ten dozen small.

Parties who order through us have the advantage of a supply from our stock until the arrival of direct orders.

James Keiller & Son's celebrated Dundee Marmalade. Robert Middlemass' celebrated Albert Biscuit. J. & G. Cox's Gelatine. Crosse & Blackwell's goods. Delangrenier's Racahout des Arabes. Guinness' Stout, Bass and Allsopp's Ales. Wm. Younger's Edinburgh Ales, and the Wines of France, Germany, Spain, and Portugal.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
Union Square and 46 Beaver st., New York,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. LEA & PERRINS'.
je9 d2aw8m-Tu&F

H. STRUBY,
Architect.
Office southwest corner Main and Seventh sts., LOUISVILLE, KY.
je1 d3m

VINEGAR.

CINCINNATI, June 16, 1869.

MR. WAYNE (Chemist)—Dear Sir: We send you sample vinegar, received from A. W. Fox & Co., New York. Please analyze the same, and let us know the spirit. Very truly, BISHOP BROTHERS.

CINCINNATI, June 17, 1869.

MESSRS. BISHOP BROTHERS—Gents: I would report that I have analyzed the specimen of vinegar sent me by you (said to be manufactured by Messrs. A. W. Fox & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.,) and that I find the same to be free from adulteration.

It contains no sulphuric acid nor muriatic acid.

I find it to contain a portion of vegetable extraction and sugar and sulphate of lime. The above substances exist naturally in the materials. The vinegar is made from molasses and cider, and are not fraudulent additions. I am of the opinion, from the quantity of extracting and sugar present in the vinegar, that by its fermentation additional strength will be given to it of acetic acid. In other words, that the vinegar will become stronger and better by age. The vinegar as it now is, is above the Government standard.
Respectfully yours, &c., E. S. WAYNE.
jy22 d30

Blackberry Stands and Peach Boxes

FOR sale in quantities to suit purchasers at CURD & CRAYCROFT'S, No. 353 Broadway, opposite L. & N. Depot.

BLACKBERRIES! BLACKBERRIES!

TO HUCKSTERS, FRUIT DEALERS, AND FAMILIES.—On and after the 1st of July we will be prepared, as usual, to furnish this fruit in quantities to suit purchasers and shippers, either at store or at Depot, on arrival of all express trains. Parties desiring to make large contracts for shipping or mechanical purposes would do well to hand in their orders at once. CURD & CRAYCROFT,
No. 353 Broadway, opposite L. & N. Depot.
je27 SaTu&Thtf

WINTERSMITH'S
TONIC SIRUP,
—OR—
IMPROVED CHILL CURE,

BEING AN IMPROVEMENT ON HIS LIMERICK CHILL CURE.

A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR EVERY FORM OF FEVER AND AGUE.

The Cure is Permanent—The Chill, Once Broken, Will Not Return.

Contains No Quinine or Arsenic, nor Any Deleterious Substance Whatever.

This preparation is carefully compounded of purely vegetable ingredients, and never fails, when properly taken, to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague, neuralgia, and all malarious diseases. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists one great advantage it has over all other preparations. The crowning excellence of this remedy, however, above the permanency and certainty of its cure, is the fact that no injury whatever can arise from its use, as is certain to be the case when quinine or arsenic are taken, which are the principal ingredients of most of the chill medicines now in use. Quinine, acting upon the nervous system, produces, according to our best authorities, "a feeling of tightness or distension of the head, ringing, buzzing or roaring in the ears, partial deafness," &c., and, when the dose is increased, "complete deafness, diminution or loss of sight, dilated or immovable pupil, coma, and great prostration."

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off.

Another great virtue claimed for this medicine, and wherein consists its superiority over other medicines, is that the cure is permanent. It rarely requires more than a day or two to effectually break the chill, and, once broken, they will not return.

Hundreds of letters are daily received testifying to the efficacy and wonderful virtues of this remedy. It is very popular wherever sold, taking the place of any Chill remedy it comes in competition with.

WINTERSMITH'S
TONIC SIRUP
or
IMPROVED CHILL CURE

Never Fails to Cure the Most Obstinate Case of Fever and Ague.

It Accomplishes the Work by removing the Cause of the Disease.

Chill Once Broken Does Not Return.

Prepared by C. H. WINTERSMITH, Louisville, Ky.

For sale by
Peter, Powers & Cooper, H. C. Chambers & Co.,
R. A. Robinson & Co., Ed. Wilder & Co.,
J. B. Wilder & Co., E. Morris & Co.,
And all Druggists.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,
[SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER & CO.]
Wholesale Druggists,
272 Main street, bet. Seventh and Eighth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
General Wholesale Ag'ts.
je8 eodtf

WINTERSMITH'S
WORM CANDY!
—OR—
SANTONIN LOZENGES

The Most Reliable Vermifuge Ever Offered to the Public.

Compounded of Purely Vegetable Ingredients.

ENTIRELY HARMLESS—SAFE FOR CHILDREN OF ANY AGE.

Never Fails to Effectually Destroy Worms.

Since the discovery of Santonin, the tasteless active principle of the European Worm-seed (Semen Contra) its consumption has wonderfully increased. The seed in substance has been long and favorably known as a vermifuge, but its unpleasant taste and odor, and the bulk of the dose, have interfered with its use in this country. At this time, the Santonin, on account of its being tasteless, and a reliable vermifuge, is fast displacing all other remedies for worms.

Almost all of the popular worm nostrums of the day depend for their efficacy upon the Santonin which they contain; but in these it is found in varying proportions and of uncertain purity; and very often again in combination with other elements unknown to the physicians, and often hazardous in their nature.

My purpose is to present to the medical profession this valuable medicine in a simple, reliable, and agreeable form, in determined quantities, and of uniform composition. To accomplish this, I have prepared these lozenges with great care, of Santonin of tested purity, very carefully distributed throughout the mass from which the Lozenges formed.

The materials have been so compounded that the Lozenges will stand unaltered by time or climate. The boxes are also impervious to moisture from the atmosphere.

To give the Santonin time for full effect upon the worms, the addition of any purgative medicine to the Lozenges has been avoided. It may therefore be proper, two or three hours after the administration of the second dose, to use some simple purgative for the purpose only of discharging the worms.

These Lozenges contain only pure sugar and pure Santonin. The only merit I claim is the ascertained purity of the ingredients, and its thorough and careful distribution so that each Lozenge contains its exact portion of Santonin; the dose sufficiently indicating the quantity.
C. H. WINTERSMITH.

Thousands of Children die annually for the want of a Reliable Worm Destroyer.

WINTERSMITH'S
WORM CANDY,
or
Santonin Lozenges,

Can be depended on as a CERTAIN REMEDY. Pleasant to the taste, children are fond of them.

For sale by all Druggists.

PETER, POWERS, & COOPER,
[SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER, & CO.]
Wholesale Druggists,
272 Main st., bet. Seventh & Eighth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
General Wholesale Agents
je1 eodtf

Courier-Journal.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1869.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

Lippincott's Magazine for August.

This admirably-conducted monthly comes to us promptly, laden with literary good things, Anthony Trollope's clever story of every-day English life, entitled "The Vicar of Bullhampton," being continued in it. The article on Jos. Jefferson is especially graphic and racy, and is from the pen of Mr. James B. Runnion. "Walk from Monticello" (the home of Thomas Jefferson), by Dr. George W. Bagby, the author of the inimitable "Mozis Addums" papers is exceedingly readable. The "Monthly Gossip" and "Literature of the Day" give us a short and good insight into the republic of letters and its doings for the past month. The remaining articles are more or less clever, and none of them mediocre.

II.

A "Sweet Thing" in Clothes.

We have the pleasure of announcing to the male fashionable world that a new and sweet thing in evening dress has appeared in London, and, being worn by the "first gentleman in the realm," must now be speedily adopted as the correct costume. At the grand ball at Marlborough House, on the 5th of July, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and many of the most distinguished gentlemen present, appeared in the new costume, which consists of "a blue dress-coat, gold buttons, white silk waistcoat, and black breeches." This, it is true, is no more than the revival of an old style, as any of us may prove by asking our grandfather to describe his wedding suit; but it is a novelty in the present generation, and it possesses the very great advantage of affording an easy means of avoiding the embarrassment which results from confounding the waiters with the guests at a dinner party.

III.

Women in Literature.

How far the woman question is engaging the attention of British writers may be inferred from the titles of articles in the issues for the current month. The Spectator has a paper on "Women as Religious Teachers;" the Theological Review discusses "The Subjection of Women;" the Idealist has an essay on "The Present Condition of Women;" the Fortnightly Review has an article on "The Woman of Business;" the Contemporary Review treats of "Girls' Grammar Schools;" the author of "John Halifax" is writing about "A Brave Lady" in Macmillan's Magazine; Pall Mall Budget sets forth "The Cruelties of Flirtation;" Temple Bar has an article on "Young Husbands and Wives;" the Argosy talks of "Love and War;" The British Quarterly Review has an article on "The Condition of English Women in the Middle Ages," the Saturday Review cuts up John Stuart Mills' "Subjugation of Women;" and a London bookseller publishes "The Book of the Season," in which "Maiden Hours" and "Maiden Wiles" are illustrated in twenty plates, price fifteen shillings.

IV.

Grim Revenge.

The German papers relate with a good deal of satisfaction an anecdote about Berlioz. In 1824 Berlioz was a student of medicine, but passionately fond of music, and had already commenced composing. The "Freischutz" just then enchanted the Parisian school by its wonderful melody, but found great opposition from the "Philistines," who wished to know nothing about the "foolish German music," as they termed it. Every evening when the "Freischutz" was given, Berlioz went to the parquette and applauded with all his power. A stout grocer, who also went every evening, distinguished himself by hissing the "Freischutz" every evening it was given. This procedure vexed Berlioz intensely; he swore revenge, and kept his oath. Some time after, the stout dealer in groceries became involved in money affairs, was taken sick, and brought into a hospital. Berlioz was assistant physician in this hospital, and his old musical opponent died under his hands. The young doctor knew how to get possession of his old enemy's skeleton, and presented it to the opera, where it now takes part whenever Weber's masterpiece is given. Thus the despiser of German music is condemned to be subject to it until the Last Judgment.

V.

Musical.

The Grand Requiem now being written at the proposal of Verdi by no less than thirteen composers, as a monument to the memory of Rossini, will be a curious piece of patchwork. The performance is not to take more than one hour and a half, thus allowing about seven minutes to each composer. No restriction of key or time is laid on any one of them beyond the obligation of beginning and ending in the initial key. The following are the names of the contributors to this strange work, which is expected to be terminated on the 15th of September: Bazzala, Buzzini, Pedrotti, Cagnoni, Ricci, Nini, Boucheron, Coccia, Gaspari, Platania, Petrella, Mabellini, and Verdi. Eminent prima donnas are remarkable for the suddenness with which they contract and the ease with which they recover from indisposition. A few days ago, at Covent Garden Opera-house, in London, after the doors were opened and the audience had begun to arrive, notices were posted up that Mme. Patti was suffering from a severe hoarseness and quite unable to sing. Another opera was therefore substituted. The severe hoarseness which prevented her from appearing at Covent Garden, however, did not in the least disable her from singing before the Prince of Wales and Pasha of Egypt at Marlborough House the same evening, where, it is said, she never warbled more clearly and enchantingly.

VI.

American Toadies.

That spicy journal the New York Telegram thus flays shoddy alive: There exists among our citizens a class of the most abject toadies that can be shown by any nation of the worlds We have no distinctive classes of society—the nearest approach to aristocracy here is intellect, and that being common only adds to the force of our principle of equality. Yet there are toadies—not your genuine English article, born, educated, trained in the harness of self abasement, but wretched shoddy upstarts—the most ignorant, uneducated classes of our people, suddenly elevated by the questionable speculations of the war to all the dignity that fine raiment and a mansion on the avenue can give. These silly people, having tasted the pleasures of wealth, and finding it sweet to their souls to be able to lord it over a few flunkies, paid for the purpose, look down upon those of the poor estate whence they sprung themselves. They begin to think that equality of man is all a great mistake—that there are divisions of society into aristocrats and the canaille. The former class they esteem themselves. Having acknowledged this division, our aristocrats begin to look higher. The aristocracy of Europe attracts their attention. An English prince comes on a visit to this country a fortnight hence, and of course our 'higher class' (!) are preparing to kneel before him and to make such an ado as shall make us ridiculous in the eyes of the world. We protest, however, against these wealthy, ignorant classes being quoted as the representatives of New York or of America. They have made the class distinction for themselves. Let their degrading worship of princes and foreign notorieties be set down as the act of the wealthiest but most illiterate and ignorant portion of American society."

VII.

Gentle Folks.

A book on "Good Society" has just been published in England by a Countess, in which, after quoting Ruskin and Emerson on what constitutes a gentleman, she goes on to give her own sensible reflections on the subject. She says: "Manner is only to be defined by a series of negations. The well-bred person has no manner. The well-bred person is distinguished from the ill-bred person, not by what he does, but by what he leaves undone. The well-bred person just differs from the ill-bred person in that he knows what he ought not to do. The very best breeding consists chiefly in the utmost unobtrusiveness. To be well-bred and well-mannered, in short, is to keep down the ego upon every occasion; to control every expression of strong feeling; to be of noiseless bearing and gentle speech; to abstain from all that may hurt the feelings or prejudices of others; to make small sacrifices without seeming to make them; in a word, to remember that in society one lives for others and not for oneself. But politeness is not like a robe of state, to be worn only on occasions of ceremony. In no place do the laws of etiquette bear more gratifying results than in the home circle, where, stripped of their mere formality, tempered with love, and fostered by all kindly impulses, they improve the character and bear their choicest fruits. A true gentlewoman will show as much courtesy, and observe all the little duties of politeness as unfailingly, towards her parents, husband and family as towards the greatest strangers. A true gentleman will never forget that, if he is bound to exercise courtesy and kindness in his intercourse with the world, he is doubly bound to do so in his intercourse with those who depend upon him for advice, protection and example." But to pass to the practical suggestions of the Countess, in which, discarding all mere abstractions and glittering generalities, she sets herself to a definite statement of what a lady or gentleman may or may not do. Gentlemen should avoid scandal, puns, slang, proverbs, argument, flattery, religious controversy in general conversation; they ought not, in the presence of ladies, to smoke, to look glum, to use classical quotations, to tell anecdotes or sing comic songs.

A NEW PLAN.

The Gauge Question—A Union Depot—The Connection and the Right of Way.

Details of a Scheme to Adjust the Railroad Controversy.

"LAW AND LOGIC."

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

THE RIGHT TO CONNECT OUTSIDE THE CITY.

In your paper of Friday you ask: "First, if we refuse to grant the right of way, can the Louisville and Cincinnati railroad go outside of the city and lay its track in spite of us, shaping its gauge to suit itself?" The question is answered by reference to the proviso to the 15th section of the charter of the L. & N. R. R. Co., which provides that "full power is hereby reserved to this State to incorporate hereafter any company or companies to build a railroad or railroads, and that any and all such railroad or railroads hereafter constructed may connect and join with the road hereby contemplated;" and to the act of February 26, 1866, by which the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company was created. Section 8th of this act provides, among other things, that the company "may procure the right of way and extend their road through the city of Louisville, the Mayor and Council consenting thereto, or around the city of Louisville, to make connection with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company," &c. But there is no necessity for going around the city. These railroad companies have full power to connect with each other, ought to connect and will connect, and the connection can be made and should be made in the city. Let each citizen, if such has been his conception, cease to regard himself, his interests, his property and business as the city of Louisville, and go to work for the general welfare, and the question may be settled without very great trouble and with serious injury to no one.

CONNECTION PRACTICAL WITHOUT CHANGE OF TERMINUS.

The Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company is now willing to change its gauge to suit the wishes of the city. Louisville claims this as a large contributor to the railroads centering here, under the belief that it will make the real and practical terminus of the Louisville and Nashville road here as well as of the roads running north from here—give the city all the advantages of a change, or "break of bulk" of freight or a change of passengers, and tend to make it a great railroad center. All right. Then what is to be done? I understand that the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company owns twelve or fourteen acres of land at the head of Jefferson street, on which it has some improvements. Let it change its gauge and erect its depot upon this land, running its trains into it upon a gauge of four feet eight and a half inches. From this depot run a road of five feet gauge south (getting out of the city by as short a route as possible and with as little injury to property as possible), and unite with the Louisville and Nashville road, as far out of the city as may be deemed best for a growing city. Then give the railroad coming in on the north of the river, at the foot of the bridge, the right of way to the Louisville and Nashville depot, on Broadway, upon a gauge of four feet eight and a half inches. This right of way, I understand, has been granted to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. Change this and give it to the other companies. It will be all the same to the city.

HOW IT WILL OPERATE.

What, then, will be the effect and operation or daily working of this arrangement? The L. & N. R. R. will be the main trunk line, and the others will be its feeders. It will have its regular and proper number of trains running South and coming North daily. The time tables will, of course, be arranged to suit all the companies. On the connecting link between the depot at the head of Jefferson street and the L. & N. R. R., let there be a stationary engine, &c. Trains on the L., C. & L. road will arrive at the depot on Jefferson about the time that trains from the North, over the bridge, arrive at the depot of the L. & N. road. On the arrival at the latter depot, the main train of the L. & N. road for the South should be in the depot ready to depart. It could be announced to the passengers from the North bound for the South that they are in Louisville, and they can change cars for the South, which can be done in a few minutes. The main train will then leave. But while this is going on here, the train on the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington road will have arrived at their depot, and will find in it, on its five-feet track, the stationary engine, with the proper number of cars; and it is announced to the passengers that they are in Louisville and for Southern-bound passengers to change cars for the South. This can also be done in a few minutes. They move off south on the connecting track, and, when they arrive at the connecting point on the Louisville and Nashville road, they find the main train for the South ready for them. They are switched off of the local track and engine and switched on to the main train, and all proceed at once on their journey. And this arrangement will work the same way with trains and passengers from the South wishing to go North.

FAIR TO ALL PARTIES.

The writer would like to know wherein this plan is essentially defective. It would work fairly and justly to all the companies, giving to each the advantages only that its location would give it, and this each ought to have. Anything else would be ungenerous and unfair, and should not be listened to a moment. This plan gives the "break of bulk" of freight and change of passengers to the city and within the city; for where the *different gauges meet will be the place for the change of passengers and freight, and these gauges meet in the two depots.* And there the transfers will be made, and Louisville will have [illegible] gauge, or from through freight and passengers; and the sooner they are permitted to depart after that the better for the city, the companies, and all parties interested. By this plan through passengers and freight can be sent through the city with less delay than by any plan yet suggested, and with greatly less injury to property or danger to the citizens, and at the same time the city would reap all the advantages that can be legitimately claimed for our people.

A UNION DEPOT EXPENSIVE.

Passengers will not be worried by being run all around the city to be placed in a union depot, only consuming time, with no good to any one. They will come directly into the city, into the proper depots, and change cars, and go directly out of it, with kind feelings for the city and the railroad companies.

This plan involves no unnecessary expense in the shape of depot grounds or depot buildings. Sufficient grounds are already owned by the companies, and one of them has buildings already, which can be enlarged if necessary, and the other will have to build a depot any way. In view of the position of the *termini* of the roads coming into the city, and of the fact that the gauges of the roads coming over the bridge are different from the gauge of the Louisville and Nashville road, the main road South, and that the gauge of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington road is to be changed, a union depot is not required. Were all the gauges the same, it might be otherwise. As it is, it will do the city no good, and will cost the railroad companies hundreds of thousands of dollars for no good purpose to any one, and will injure their business and divert it from them and the city to other lines, for the reason that a convenient union depot cannot be established in the heart of the city without needless delays to the travel and traffic on the roads; and let it be borne in mind that an hour's delay is equal to twenty-five miles in distance, and that the interests of the city and the companies are equal and reciprocal in this matter.

NO STREETS RUINED.

By the plan suggested no streets are to be ruined—no entire population annoyed and their lives daily endangered by crossing leading highways to their residences or places of business, no poor men broken up or rich man seriously injured, but passengers and freights going north or going south come directly into and go directly out of the city with only the one delay of a change of cars. There is no necessity for appropriating any leading street of the city for railroad connections, in addition to what has already been done. It is, in my judgment, an error to attach so much importance to a union depot, in view of the gauges of the roads and their approaches to the city. The plan proposed gives two union depots instead of one; with all of the advantages that one can give with none of its costs, hazards, injuries and delays to convenience, and consequent damage to the city and the business of the country, and at the same time imposing upon the companies a useless and wasteful expenditure of the property of the stockholders to the amount of a quarter or a half million, in the purchase of an unnecessary right of way, depot grounds, &c., in the erection of a grand union depot in the heart of the city to the annoyance and danger of its citizens, the injury of its commerce and for no legitimate interest of any person whatever.

THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE'S PLAN AND THE SUBSTITUTE.

The plan recently recommended to the City Council by a select committee seems to be abandoned; and competent engineers have reported, for reasons not necessary to state now, the substitute presented at the last meeting of the Council as impracticable. I think I am not far out of the way in stating that that measure would cost the companies a quarter of a million of dollars, with no possible benefit to them or the city, but with serious injury to both. The companies' interests might be consulted, somewhat. The property of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company is owned by the stockholders, the city of Louisville being the largest stockholder, and their interests should not be entirely ignored. They will doubtless agree to contribute liberally to the cost of the connection, but not unnecessarily and extravagantly. It is important to them, as it is to the city, "to husband their resources."

OTHER PLANS.

The other plan, proposed by a resolution, started out very well, but ended badly. It proposes to have the gauge of the L., C. and L. road changed and run into the depot at the head of Jefferson street upon the gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches, and then the connecting link to be run from there to the L. and N. road, south of the House of Refuge, *upon a 4 foot 8½ inch gauge.* It will be seen at once that the *gauges would meet* below the House of Refuge, and that the *change of freight and passengers would have to be there.* This is fatal to the proposition. But, besides this, the proposition requires that the L. and N. and L., C. and L. R. R. Co. shall build a Union Passenger Depot at or near the head of Jefferson street. This matter has already been sufficiently noticed. The L., C. and L. R. R. Co. will have a depot there that will answer all useful purposes.

WHEN SHALL THE CONNECTION BE MADE?

It is not intended by the writer to convey the idea that the establishment of the route from the depot at the head of Jefferson street, out of the city, and to the Louisville and Nashville road beyond the House of Refuge, will injure the property of no person. It will inflict injury wherever located, but less by this route, it is believed, than by any yet suggested. If there is to be no connection within the city, there will be no local injury to property within it.

But is the city ready to say there shall be no right of way, or connection within her border? Hardly, I presume. The roads, as may be shown, may be connected outside of the city without its consent, and within it by its consent. It may be assumed as a probable if not an absolute fact, that a connection will be made, either in or out of the city by some means, and at some time. And it is of great importance both to the companies and the city that the connection be made within her present limits, and it is believed that the plan herein proposed will secure it with less injury and more profit than any yet proposed. If there is a better, let us have it. I will be wedded to the best plan, regardless of its proposer. If the plan here proposed is fatally defective, let it be rejected; but, if defective, but not fatally, let its defect be pointed out and removed. Let us have the matter settled in good temper and dispassionately, and with becoming dispatch.

It has been the purpose of the writer to treat all parties engaged in the discussion of the question, and all the plans suggested, with respect and kindness. It is a matter to be settled as a business transaction, and is of such a nature as necessarily invokes a contrariety of opinion. There is a best plan to be pursued. Let us ascertain and follow it if we can.

A CONNECTING SWITCH.

It will be seen that I have assumed that the change of gauge of the L., C. and L. Road gives to the city all the advantages that are to be derived from the "break of bulk" of freight and the change of passengers, and that after this break and change, it is to the interest of all parties that such freight and passengers should be let out of the city and carried on their journey with the least possible delay. Is there any valid objection to this proposition? If there is, I would be pleased to hear it, or to learn what legitimate interests will be subserved by a contrary course.

Let it not be overlooked, that at the proposed connection below the House of Refuge there is to be no depot or change of passengers or freight, but switches and a "switch tender" only.

RUSSELL HOUSTON.

THE RIVER ROUTE.

Official Report of the Survey of the Engineers.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

LOUISVILLE, Monday, 19.

In my note which you were kind enough to publish in your paper of Sunday, I referred to a survey of the river route made last year by Messrs. Fink, St. John and Gill.

I have just been able to procure the report itself, and now ask its publication in your valuable paper. Very truly yours,
W. S. DUDLEY.

LOUISVILLE, June 8, 1868.

Hon. Russell Houston, Chairman Joint Committee, etc.:

SIR—The undersigned, to whom was referred the examination of the river routes proposed for a connection of the Louisville and Nashville and Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroads, as indicated in your joint resolution of the — inst., having given that subject careful consideration both upon data furnished by the City Engineer and from surveys previously made under their own personal supervision, respectfully report as follows:

The best line to be obtained under the conditions prescribed would leave the Lexington railroad near the angle of Southall street, and crossing Beargrass creek with a bridge and embankment thirty-five feet in height, would pass by Cabell street to the old valley of Beargrass. From this point two lines are suggested, the first directly down the valley to the wharf front at First street, and the second continuing down Cabell street to the river bank, and thence down Fulton street along the river front to First street. From this point, which is common to both lines, the track would hold the wharf and its slopes down to Ninth and Tenth streets, and thence by the most convenient street would intersect the Louisville and Nashville railroad on Fourteenth street.

For the entire distance from the head of old Beargrass valley to Tenth street, the present ground surface is considerably below the high-water line, which will of course determine the grade of the connecting track. This will require in the valley line a long embankment of from thirty to thirty-five feet fill, and upon the Cabell and Fulton-street line an embankment of eight to ten feet fill, and about 1,000 feet longer than that of the valley line. Up to this point, however, while the work is heavy and involves serious cost, no obstacles are encountered which could be deemed impracticable in an engineering point of view. But from First street along the river front to Twelfth street a connecting track, with suitable grades, could not be constructed without destroying the wharf. This will be more apparent from the following considerations: Supposing, first, that a surface grade could be used from First to Third street, with the track five feet under high water at Third street, still at Fourth street the grade would be eight and a half feet above that street, and this elevation would not permit the street travel to be passed underneath by a bridgeway, nor above the track by a graded ascent, unless a large portion of the street and the wharf slopes beyond were regraded at heavy cost. Upon the other hand, using the high-water grades, difficulties of a more serious character would be met at First, Second, and Third streets, requiring for Third street an entire readjustment of the new grade, both street and wharf.

West of Fourth street, and as far as Tenth, a viaduct or trestle could only be used. Either structure erected forty feet from the building line, with twenty feet additional for its own site, would occupy a position on the wharf slope at all times obstructing business, and during the higher stages of water preventing access altogether to the river front.

For these and many other reasons in the same connection which it is not necessary to multiply, we consider a connecting track along the wharf front essentially impracticable. And bearing upon this conclusion, it may be well to add that early in the war the Government contemplated the construction of a railroad track from First street to Twelfth street; also along the wharf; and we understand that it was opposed by the City Engineer for the reasons given above.

Finally, in determining the value of this connection, let us for a moment assume the practicability of the river route under conditions acceptable to the city. This value to the companies interested is of course measured by the time required to make the connection. Thus viewed, the river route will compel a circuit of three miles additional distance and fifty minutes additional time, exclusive of allowance for occasional detention at the street crossings, and the increased chance of accident in passing so many crowded thoroughfares.

Considering, then, every possible advantage to be derived from the river connection, we see nothing to be gained over existing facilities. On the contrary, there would be a loss of time as compared with the present omnibus transfer. Looking upon Louisville as a point on the through route from the Southwest to the Northeast, and desiring to maintain it as such, we deem it highly important that the connection between the two railroads should be accomplished in the shortest practicable time. Otherwise we must be prepared to see trade and travel seek other competing routes now existing, or under rapid construction, with superior advantages.

We are, therefore, compelled to report against the river connection as neither desirable for the city nor for the railroad companies.

J. N. St. JOHN, Chf. Eng'r L., C. & L. R. R.
ALBERT FINK, Gen. Supt. L. & N. R. R.
SAMUEL GILL, Supt. L., F. & L. R. R.

CARD FROM I. L. HYATT, ESQ.

"Just One Year too Soon."

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

In your Sunday's issue I find an editorial under the above caption, in which you say that if I had delayed running for the Legislature till next summer, I might have had some chance of success, by getting the votes of the negroes as well as of the white Radicals in the county; [illegible] vote now, Mr. Parks will be elected by "such a rousing majority" as will put a stop for many years to come "to any opposition to Democratic nominees," and in which you also say that I and all other opponents of Democratic nominees will be found "in alliance with the negroes at the next election."

If your predictions that the negroes will have the right to vote next year, and that all of the opponents of Democratic nominees will vote with the negroes should prove to be true, the Democratic party of Louisville will be so puny that Fred. Douglas will be ashamed to kick it. Your "Democratic nominee" for Mayor was badly beaten without negro votes. Do you mean to say that Mayor Bunce and all who voted for him "will be found in alliance with the negroes at the next election?" If so, "Democratic nominees" will have no chance of election in Louisville, and my prediction is that if your prediction about an alliance between the bolters and the negroes should prove to be true, most of those who now seek Democratic nominations by means of rings and cliques and fraud and corrupt combinations will be found seeking the support of the bolters and the negroes. The condition of things in the county is very much like that in the city, and I believe that if the negroes should be allowed to vote Mr. Parks is as likely as any man in Jefferson county to be found seeking the support of the Radical party. *My reason for that belief is that Mr. Parks last year formed an alliance with the Radicals.* This is conclusively proved by the statements of Messrs. J. C. Nauts, Chas. W. German, and C. C. Ham, which I send and ask you to publish herewith. Those statements show that Mr. Parks, who was then a bolter, made an alliance with the Radicals against a Democratic nominee—Mr. Welman. I made that charge against Mr. Parks in a speech at Spring Garden last Thursday. His only reply was "there was nothing in it." Did he mean to produce the impression that he had not made that agreement, or did he mean there was nothing wrong in it? Did he mean that he is a Democrat, pure and immaculate, because he failed to beat the Democratic nominee, notwithstanding his Radical alliance?

I oppose Mr. Parks because I believe that I am a better Democrat and am more entitled to the support of the Democrats than he is; because I regard him as the candidate of a ring and not of the Democratic party; because I know that if there were twenty Democratic candidates no Radical could be elected; because, as the party has no opposition in the county, no ring or clique has a right to dictate to Democrats whom they shall vote for; because I cannot help feeling rebellious against the ring which seeks to control the party by means of conventions, now when it has no opposition, although some of them, when it had opposition, were in the ranks of the enemy; and because I want to give the people a chance to put down the county-ringers as their city allies were put down in April.

It is for the voters of the county to decide which is most likely to be found consorting with the negroes, if they should get the right to vote, Mr. Parks, or I.

It is for them to decide whether or not they are bound to support this bolter and Radical ally, merely because through the machinations of the ring which has undertaken to rule the county he got the indorsement of a convention, most of the members of which were ignorant of his antecedents.

I respectfully ask the honest voters of Jefferson county to read the evidence of Mr. Parks' coalition with the Radicals to defeat a Democrat last year, and on the first Monday in August next, at the polls, to say whether Mr. Parks is worthy of their confidence as a Democrat, because "the ring" has said so.

I submit to you, Mr. Editor, and to the Democrats of this county, whether or not Mr. Parks or myself is more to be trusted and relied on as a Democrat, and whether or not "the ring," with a knowledge of Mr. Parks' record, has not endeavored to foist upon the people, as a Democrat, a man whose antecedents show that he has been at all times willing to do anything to defeat Democrats and Democratic candidates.

I. L. HYATT.

Here is the proof of Mr. Parks' effort to ally with the Radicals:

About this time last year the following-named gentlemen met in the counting room of Mr. R. Boyd, No. 112 Main street, between Third and Fourth, to arbitrate in the matter of Mr. A. J. Musselman, J. B. Parks, and myself, then opposing candidates for Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court, the withdrawal of whichever was determined by the board of arbitrators to be the weaker candidate in favor of the strongest, and pledging their influence to aid in securing the election of the selected candidate, was to have been the result of such conference. In consequence of the absence of Mr. Parks and Mr. Musselman at said meeting, although they were the parties who suggested the meeting, no result was obtained, and another appointment for a meeting at the same place was made, but never fulfilled. The gentlemen selected as arbitrators were, upon the part of Mr. Parks, Captain C. C. Ham and Mr. Chas. W. German; upon the part of myself, Dr. James M. Holloway and Mr. Louis Simm. Mr. Musselman's arbitrators were not present at all.

JOHN C. NAUTS.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 1, 1869.

The foregoing statement of our being the arbitrators in the matter referred to is true.
CHAS. W. GERMAN.
C. C. HAM.
LOUIS SIMM.

THE FOUNDERS OF ST. LOUIS.

Reception of the Portraits of Chouteau and Liguest.

[From the Republican, 15.]

A magnificent present has been made to the Historical Society of St. Louis by Mr. J. C. Barlow and his wife, a daughter of Mr. Auguste Chouteau, Jr. It consists of three oil paintings of inestimable value to the Historical Society. They are the portraits of Pierre Laclede Liguest and Auguste Chouteau, the two founders of the city of St. Louis, and of the old Madame Chouteau, the ancestress of the whole Chouteau family. Of Liguest and Madame Chouteau these are the only pictures in existence, and no amount of money could have bought them. The picture of old Mr. Chouteau is an excellent copy of the original, which remains in the family. Pierre Laclede Liguest was the man who gave the name to our city in 1764, after having put up his business house on the block on Main street directly in front of where Merchants' Exchange now stands; and Mr. Auguste Chouteau cut the first tree on the Place d'Armes, which was the square on which the same Exchange is now erected.

There are about eight hundred visitors at White Sulphur Springs, Va., including the Turkish Minister. A railroad to the springs has just been completed, thus avoiding the tedious staging.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.
7:30 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	9:05 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	No. 3 New Orleans Exp. (Daily.)	9:05 A. M.
11:15 P. M.	No. 17 Nashville Exp. (Daily.)	1:30 P. M.
7.15 A. M.	No. 7 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	2:00 P. M.
3:45 P. M.	No. 19 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sunday.)	9:25 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

6:20 A. M.	No. 3 Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	2:50 A. M.
9:50 A. M.	No. 11, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:10 A. M.
2:00 P. M.	No. 5, Express. (Daily.)	1:15 A. M.
11:30 P. M.	No. 7, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.)	6:30 A. M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	12:30 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.

9:35 A. M.	No. 5, Mail	11:30 A. M.
4:00 P. M.	No. 7 Express	10:45 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD.

5:25 A. M.	No. 1, Passenger	10:45 A. M.
2:25 P. M.	No. 3, Passenger	8:00 P. M.
5:10 P. M.	No. 5, Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:35 A. M.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO R. R.

9:20 A. M.	No. 3, Chic. Mail & Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:00 P. M.

The New Orleans express train yesterday brought fifty-five through passengers.

The officers on the different roads centering here reported all trains on time and business fair yesterday.

During the week ending July 17th 321 cars of freight were received at and 365 cars of freight shipped from this point over the Louisville and Nashville railroad and branches.

The Eclipse, of the Silver Palace Car Line, will leave Jeffersonville at 9:50 A. M. to-day and go through to New York without change, in charge of conductor J. J. Merrifield.

Mr. T. J. Candy, formerly of the Louisville and Cincinnati Mail Line Company, was yesterday appointed General Baggage Agent of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington railroads.

Col. Albert Fink, General Superintendent of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, returned from Crab Orchard Springs yesterday, much improved in health and spirits by a sojourn at that popular resort.

The gauge of the Kansas Pacific Railroad was changed Sunday during the hours of 4 A. M. and 3 P. M. The distance is 380 miles. This is said to be the greatest day's work of a similar character that was ever done.

Col. Pickett and party reached Brownsville, Tenn., on Tuesday last, and, on Wednesday, completed the survey of the Brownsville and Dyer County Railroad to the track of the Memphis and Louisville road.

Soon after the recent storm which played such havoc with the railroads in Connecticut, the editor of the Waterbury American (says the Winsted Herald) telegraphed A. H. Fenn, of Plymouth: "Send us full particulars of the flood." The facetious Fenn promptly replied: "You'll find them in Genesis."

The County Court of Bourbon has ordered an election on the question of that county taking two hundred thousand dollars stock in the Maysville and Lexington railroad. The question of tax will probably carry this time, which will insure the completion of the above road to Paris.

The Paris Citizen says that the bitterness which characterized the opposition to the railroad tax in Bourbon county no longer exists. Many persons who were fiercely opposed to the tax are now working in favor of it. The Citizen also says that quite a number of the people propose making private subscriptions to the stock of the company.

The necessary iron for the construction of the Montgomery and Decatur road has been secured, and ten thousand tons will be transported by rail from Mobile to Limekiln at an early day. One hundred and twenty miles of the road are now under contract, and the labor for the balance of the work is already secured. This looks like business, and indicates that this road will soon be in running order.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Mail says the Selma railroad does not progress as rapidly as was anticipated sometime since, but still it is going on. The track has been laid as far as Plantersville, and by the time the frost begins to fall heavily, and the icicles to make frequent appearance, it is expected that the road will be finished. Then only a few hours will be required to run from Montgomery to Selma. The planters along the route, too, will be saved the vexation and delay of hauling their produce to Montgomery or the river landings through bottomless roads and bankless streams. Push on the work.

The Nashville Banner of the 18th says: "Work on the Tennessee Pacific railroad progresses finely on nearly all the line. There are now some four hundred and fifty hands at work, and one or two of the sections on the Nashville end are nearly finished. We understand six hundred hands can finish the grading by the 1st of January. After that the cross-ties and iron can be put down in a short time. Major Falconette, with a party of engineers, will start out next Monday to survey several lines from here to the top of the mountain, with the view of selecting the best route. The people of the upper counties are anxious for the work to proceed."

The Central Pacific Company has begun the construction of fifty cars for transporting fruit from California to the East. Those cars are ventilated by means of funnel air-pump ventilators, wire screens and cross-bars, and will admit of stowing fruit packages in such a way as to give a free circulation of air. No other arrangement to insure coolness will probably be required, unless dried ice lining may sometimes be used, for the climate itself, after reaching Utah, is cooler than that of California, and thorough ventilation will be sufficient. It is believed grapes can be placed in New York by growers at about $15 per 100 pounds. They could then be sold at 25 to 30 cents, according to quality, and yield a good profit. Several other fruits—and especially pears—can be placed in New York at about the same price.

A St. Louis dispatch of yesterday says: "The cost of changing the gauge of the Missouri Pacific railroad aggregates nearly $1,100,000, including 46 new locomotives, $635,175; 350 new cars, $322,761; altering old engines and cars, $232,000; altering gauge and track, $52,500. When the old locomotives and cars are changed to suit the new gauge the road will have the following equipment: Passenger engines, 33; freight engines, 62; passenger cars, 48; box cars, 466; stock cars, 277; flat cars, 250; baggage and express cars, 20; caboose cars, 29; hand cars, 6; miscellaneous, 7. Total locomotives, 97; cars, 1,129. There were thirteen hundred and fifty men engaged in changing the gauge, and so complete were the preparations and facilities for doing the work that the feat was accomplished in the incredibly short time of twelve hours, and without the loss or delay of a single train. The business of the road is progressing to-day as usual, and everything is working smoothly and well. This great work has been accomplished under the immediate supervision of Col. H. C. Moore, the Chief Engineer and General Superintendent of the road, who has given his personal attention to all the details."

One of the many important results of the opening of a through line from the Pacific coast to New York city has been the change in the route for treasure. A San Francisco correspondent writes under date of the 1st inst. to the New York World: "Up to the 8th of May, when the road was opened, the treasure of the coast has sought the East by way of the Isthmus. A change has now taken place. The cost, with insurance, by the steamships has been about 1¾ per cent, which left but a very small margin for "coin drafts" or bills payable in coin in New York at 2 per cent., the more so that the average time was 21 days. That state of affairs came to an end when the silver hammer sent home the golden spike in the locust tie of the last rail of the road. The Central Company, by Wells, Fargo & Co., was then ready to take treasure at 1¼, freight to New York, including insurance. It has resulted that nearly all the gold for New York has since taken that route. The comparative shipments by steam and rail since that date has been as follows:

	Gold bars.	Silv. bars.	Coin.	Total.
Per st'r..	$100,945 46	$3,024 81	$237,200	$341,170 27
Per rail..	411,461 65	....	980,500	1,391,961 95
Total......	512,407 41	3,024 81	1,217,700	1,743,132 22

This has been a large shipment, and I call your attention to it because the railroad movement has been overlooked by the New York press."

Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine for July has an interesting article on American railways as compared with England. It is a very fair, discriminating and intelligent paper. It notices particularly the important part which the bogie plays on American roads, and considers this as the chief feature of difference between the practice of English and American railroad engineers. This free use of the bogie enables the American engineer to run his car over roads incomparably rougher than any English roads, with less jar and oscillation and vibration than is expected on the best English roads. The writer of the article, who is a correspondent of the London Engineering Journal, says that, as a general thing, the American roads are quite inferior to the English; they are scantily ballasted, if ballasted at all; the rail is considerably lighter, and out of all proportion to the loads it is made to carry; the road-beds are very uneven, the rails are bent, laminated, crushed and out of line to an extent entirely unknown to England; that thousands of miles of rails are laid without any fishing of the joints, and where it is attempted, it is generally done in a very inferior manner, the writer having noticed the distance between the ends of rails on our roads ranging from one inch to three and a half inches, the ends of the rails in some instances not even touching the sleepers. But in all these particulars the Americans, he says, are improving; constructing better permanent ways, employing heavier and better rails, and even steel rails largely, and fishing the joints much more carefully. Another feature of American railway stock in which the English are excelled, is said to be in the use of chilled cast iron wheels. These are regarded by the writer in engineering as decidedly superior to the best English wheels. He commends also our methods of ventilating cars, and the great attention paid to the comfort of railway travelers, in which we have greatly the advantage over the English. He thinks, however, that in the matter of dead weight carried, the English roads have at least 30 per cent. the advantage of American roads.

We find the following communication in the Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday:

"LOUISVILLE, KY., July 15, 1869.

"*C. I. Carter, Esq., Civil Engineer, Cincinnati*:

"In the Cincinnati Commercial of the 13th inst. I notice a communication, in which you state that the bridge which gave way on the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroads was what is known as Fink's Triangular Truss. Will you do me the favor to inform me, or the public, what, in your understanding, constitutes a 'Fink Triangular Truss?' I use this name for Triangular Trusses to which my patent improvement is applied in contradistinction to other triangular trusses to which it is not applied. The bridge which fell was not built on my patent plan, hence it should not be called by my name. Yet, while I do not wish to have the plan of a bridge which I did not originate called by my name, I do not hesitate to state that I fully approved of the plan of the bridge to which you refer. I have known it in use on railroads for twelve years, and have adopted it in many instances for the last six years. The successful use of this plan of bridges on other roads, where it has been subjected to the severest test for a long period of time, no doubt induced its adoption on the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad. The most careful investigation by the officers of that road into the cause of the accident have as yet brought no facts to light which would show that either the plan of the bridge, or the material, or the workmanship, was at fault, and there is every reason to believe that there must have been some other cause yet unexplained, which led to this accident. I have no doubt that the officers of the road will make a full report of all the facts connected with the accident as soon as their investigations are completed, and publish the same in the engineering papers. The unprofessional reader can, of course, not understand or judge of the merits and demerits of different plans of bridges, and it would be useless to discuss a subject of that kind in the newspapers. I have only very reluctantly made the above explanation, as the information given by you, that the bridge which fell was what is called a 'Fink Triangular Truss,' might mislead many officers of railroads who have adopted that plan, a result which I hope you had not in view when you volunteered information on a subject which you evidently did not fully understand, or in regard to which you had yourself been misled.

"Respectfully yours, ALBERT FINK."

Emma Webb leaves the stage for the stump in opposition to the woman suffrage movement. Emma Webb is the identical female who left the stage once before. On that occasion her mission was the demolition of Anna Dickinson's equal rights theories. It is needless to say that she got back to the stage with all convenient dispatch.

Soon after the appearance of Mme. De Stael's novel, "Delphine," in which one is said to have introduced Talleyrand in the character of an old woman, she ventured to ask him what he thought of the book. "Delphine," he replied; "that is the work, is it not, in which you and I are exhibited as females?"

Many of those who design attending the opening of the Suez Canal are providing themselves with silk tents. Eugenie's is to be of blue and white, the Viceroy of Egypt has one of white silk with green and white borders.

Professor Dussete of Paris, claims to have discovered that by varying the heat and the mode of applying it to an egg in artificial incubation, almost every known case of chicken monstrosity can be produced at will.

RAILROADS.

Louisville & Cincinnati Short Line
RAILROAD.

The only all-rail route without change of Cars.

Time Only 5 Hours.

TRAINS LEAVE		ARRIVE.
9:35 A. M.	No. 5 Express	11:30 A. M.
4:00 P. M.	No. 7 Mail	10:45 P. M.

Fare only $3 10. This rate includes omnibus delivery at hotel or residence in Cincinnati.

Passengers taking the 9:35 A. M. or 4:00 P. M. going East leave Cincinnati at 6:00 P. M. and 10 P. M., nine hours sooner than persons leaving Louisville same day, sooner than via river.

Trains leave for Lexington at 5:25 A. M. and 2:25 P. M., the Accommodation at 5:10 P. M.

Trains run by Louisville time, 5 minutes faster than Louisville time.

Tickets for sale at Depot, Third and Main, Galt House, and Louisville Hotel.
je18 dtf SAM. GILL, Gen'l Sup't.

Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line
J., M. & I. R. R.

PASSENGERS taking this route arrive in Eastern cities eleven hours in advance of those taking United States mail-boats same day.

Trains leave the Jeffersonville depot (immediately opposite Louisville) as follows:

6:20 A. M., Chicago Express; 9:50 A. M., New York Express; 2:00 P. M., for all points north, east, and west; 11:30 P. M., New York and St. Louis express (Sunday night at 10 P. M.)

Baggage checked through to all principal points.

Silver Palace (day and night) cars on the 9:50 A. M. train run through to New York, via Cambridge City, Columbus, O., and Pittsburg, without change.

Through cars will leave on 2:00 P. M. train on Sunday. Elegant sleeping cars on 2:00 P. M. train, through, to Chicago WITHOUT CHANGE.

Tickets for sale at the Galt House, Louisville, Wilder's Hotel, and at the office, cor. Third and Main sts.
HORACE SCOTT,
May 9, 1869—je18 dtf General Supt.

Louisville and Nashville
—AND—
MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE
RAILROAD LINE.

ON and after JUNE 27, 1869, trains will run as follows:

		No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 17.
Leave Louisville		7:30 A M	5:00 P M	11:15 P M
Arrive at Nashville		5:25 P M	4:00 A M	[illegible]
"	Humboldt	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
"	Memphis	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
"	New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
"	Mobile	[illegible]	[illegible]	....

TRAIN No. 1 connects at Humboldt with train for New Orleans and all points Southwest, and at Nashville for Chattanooga and all points Southeast.

TRAIN No. 3 connects at Humboldt with trains for Mobile, New Orleans, and all points Southeast. Does not run to Nashville.

TRAIN No. 17 connects at Nashville with trains for Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, and all points Southeast. No connection from Bowling Green for Humboldt or any point Southwest.

Sleeping Cars on train No. 1 run through to Humboldt and Memphis, and on train No. 17 through to Nashville.

Sleeping Cars on train No. 3 run through to Humboldt and New Orleans without change.

Knoxville Branch train leaves Louisville at 7:30 A. M. for Lebanon, Danville, Stanford, Crab Orchard, and Mt. Vernon, connecting by stage to all important points in Southeastern Kentucky.

Richmond Accommodation train leaves Stanford at 7 P. M., on arrival of train from Louisville.

Bardstown Accommodation train leaves Louisville at 3:45 P. M. This train connects at Samuel's Station with stages for Fairfield, Bloomfield, and Chaplin.

Trains No. 3 and 17 run daily; all other trains daily except Sunday.
my1 ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Supt.

SOUTHWESTERN
Engraving Establishment.
GERMAN & BROTHER,
Lithographers, Engravers, Printers, and Stationers.
Nos. 75½ & 77 Third street, Louisville, Ky.

Samples and catalogues sent by mail on application.

Map and Show-card Mounting done to order.
je22 d3m

We the undersigned are now making to order fine Linen and Muslin Shirts. We have the first-class Shirt trade of the city, on account of quality and superior fit of our shirts. We have never lost a customer to our knowledge.

Our Custom department is on the second floor and is replete with the finest and best European and American fabrics. Yours respectfully,

T. W. Sprague & Co.,
Southeast Corner Fourth and Vine,
CINCINNATI.
my21 eowd3m

German Bank
AND INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Louisville, Ky.,
Southwest Corner Seventh and Main.

DEPOSIT-SAVINGS, EXCHANGE, BANK AND FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL, $250,000

DEPOSITS received. United States and other securities, gold, and silver bought and sold. Collections promptly attended to. Fire insurance taken on houses, furniture, merchandise, &c.

DIRECTORS.
Henry Deppen, C. C. Rufer, William Goepper
J. C. Goldbach, John Hehl, Joseph Buckel,
George Schuler,

Banking hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
HENRY DEPPEN, President.
P. VIOLIER, Secretary. my1 dtf

J. A. FAY & CO.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY!
VIZ:
Sash and Molding Machines,
Tenoning and Mortising Machines,
Scroll and Band-Sawing Machines,
Paper Surfacing Machines.

Woodworth Planers and Matchers
Also, Shafting and Pulleys,

Of all sizes, with Improved Patent Hangers and Patent Compression Couplings, all of which are of superior quality and low in price.

Parties about to require anything in the above line can obtain descriptive and illustrated circulars upon application, by mail or otherwise.
J. A. FAY & CO.,
my1 3m,Th&Sat&eow6m Cincinnati, Ohio.

Peters, Webb & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Grand, Upright & Square Piano-fortes.

OVER 3,000 INSTRUMENTS have been made and sold by this house. Office and warerooms, Jefferson street, south side, bet. Fourth and Fifth. Factory, corner Main and Fourteenth sts. apr7 d3m

COAL! COAL! COAL!

JOHN McCLOSKEY .... Pittsburg.
JOHN KEOUGH, Agent .... Louisville.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN PITTSBURG, YOUGHIOGHENY, and other COAL for parlor use, double screened, also cooking and steam purposes.

Office—East side Second, No. 85, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky.

Coal delivered above and below the Falls and on the Cars. [illegible]

HILL'S GOLD PEN
MANUFACTORY.

NO. 85 FOURTH STREET, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky. Pens repointed for 50c. Price List sent free. Address A. C. HILL & CO.

STENCIL BRANDS CUT TO ORDER.

U. S. HOTEL,
Louisville, Ky.
STOCKTON, LEAHY & CO., PROPRIETORS.
$2 50 PER DAY.
mh7 dtf

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. A. ROSEN.

HINZEN & ROSEN
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS
Market st., north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and apply all the rent of new Pianos applied to the purchase. [illegible]

Courier-Journal.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1869.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed yesterday at 135 7-8.

Chicago is now said to contain 350,000 inhabitants.

Commodore Buckner, of the navy, died in Brooklyn on Sunday.

President Grant and party arrived at Long Branch yesterday morning.

The new French Cabinet is regarded by the Paris press as one of transition only.

Mike Berry, who was shot at the St. Charles Hotel, Cairo, a month ago, died yesterday.

Cairo voted yesterday in favor of subscribing $100,000 in aid of the Cairo and Fulton railroad.

Dinsmore's kerosene refinery on 106th street, New York, was burned on Sunday night. Loss $50,000.

Don Carlos has disappeared from France and has entered Navarre. He was pursued to the frontier by the police.

Charles Wheeler, principal keeper at Sing Sing prison, resigned his position yesterday. One-half of the convicts are still locked up.

It is reported that Attorney General Hoar has determined to resign his position early this fall and resume the practice of the law.

A serious riot occurred on Sunday on the New York excursion steamer Fairy Queen. Two men were fatally and ten or twelve severely injured.

The July interest on the Virginia State debt will not be paid before January next, and it has not been arranged to pay it even at that time.

The Southwestern railroad, in process of construction from McMinnville to Sparta, Tenn., was yesterday placed in the hands of a receiver.

Chicago will celebrate the successful laying of the French cable. A committee of thirty has been appointed to make arrangements.

H. Frisbie, a young man employed as salesman in the house of Gordon, McMillen & Co., in Cleveland, Ohio, drowned himself in Sandusky bay yesterday.

Gen. Sherman will recommend the mustering out of service of all officers who decline or asked to be relieved from acting as Indian agents in the West.

Wm. Bogen, a lad of fifteen, was instantly killed yesterday morning while attempting to put a belt on a pulley in Randell Bros'. planing mill in Chicago.

Hamill and Coulter signed articles at Pittsburg on Saturday night for a scull-race, to take place on August 7th, for a purse of $1,000, distance five miles.

Leading temperance men are discussing a bill to be offered to the Legislatures of the Eastern and Middle States with a view to uniformity in regulating the sale of intoxicating drinks.

Several thousand Remington rifles were shipped from Havana on Saturday to Sagua, La Grande, Remidios, and Nuevitas to arm the volunteers about to take the field against the rebels.

Senator Thayer has completed arrangements with the banks to advance $20,000 to enable the architect to commence work on the custom-house and postoffice at Omaha immediately.

A house, barn and wheelwright's shop were destroyed by fire in Wenham, Mass., on Saturday. The house was occupied by Mr. Hadley and Dr. Robinson, who lost nearly all their furniture.

The Typographical Union of Washington have changed their constitution so as to admit of an increase in the number of apprentices, thus acceding to the stand taken by the Public Printer.

A great Saengerfest commenced in Rochester yesterday, which is participated in by societies from Buffalo, Erie, Syracuse and Hamilton. Last night a grand concert was given at the Rink.

It is reported a new Cuban camp has been established at West Hoboken, New Jersey. There is said to be 200 of the men in the Gardener's Island expedition there, who had succeeded in eluding the U. S. Marshal.

One of Wilde, Shield & Co.'s woolen mills at New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday. The loss is said to be $60,000; insured for $25,000. The machinery in the building was entirely new, and had never been operated.

Eighty Austrian families are about to settle near Richmond, Va. They have already disposed of their effects in Austria, and are awaiting the return of their agent, who has been making arrangements for them.

The State Assessor reports that the total valuation of the taxable property of Nebraska is $45,000,000. Of this $8,000,000 is the property of the Union Pacific railroad. This shows the valuation six times greater than in 1862.

A husband, wife and three children, burned at Mast Hope, have been identified as Jno. Kreich, Elizabeth his wife, and their children, David, aged 10, Lizzie 8, and Katie 1. They had started from Morrisania for Illinois.

During a storm in Cincinnati on Sunday afternoon the residence of Mr. Niemedda, on the hill in the Seventeenth Ward, near Broad street, was struck by lightning, and his little daughter, Caroline, nine years old, was killed. The building was not damaged.

Recent advices from Rio Janeiro report that the allied army in Paraguay, after their recent victory, advanced to Villa Rica, and at last accounts commanded all approaches to the place. President Lopez had declared the consuls of France and Italy deserters.

A Helena (Montana) special says Major Eastman and another man were attacked and wounded, on the 16th, a few miles from Fort Benton. When the wounded men arrived at Benton the citizens became excited and killed three Indians who were in town in retaliation.

Rev. Mr. Mitchell, a Methodist clergyman, at Chittenango, New York, has been detected in the perpetration of a forgery of the name of Robert Stewart, President of the National Bank, of that place, to a draft of $5,000. He has restored $4,000 of the money, and fled the country.

At Brighton, near Alton, Ill., Sunday night, John Creager shot and instantly killed the wife of G. Oertle, a wealthy German farmer. Creager had been at work for Oertle, but had been discharged. Sunday night he returned under the influence of liquor, and shot Mrs. Oertle without any provocation.

A Kansas City dispatch says a portion of the bridge being built over the Marias des Cygnes river, on the Missouri river, Fort Scott and Gulf railroad, and about seven miles south of Paola, Kansas, fell in on Saturday, killing four men and seriously injuring another. The cause of the accident is not known.

During a heavy rain storm in Pittsburg on Saturday night a sewer in Watson street gave way, and eleven families were driven out of their houses by the water, and several narrowly escaped being drowned. These were nearly all poor people, and some of them are placed in a helpless condition, being almost destitute.

The tornado which swept over Lafayette and Clay counties, Missouri, on Wednesday last, was one of the most destructive that has ever visited that latitude. A large number of houses, churches, mills, &c., were destroyed at Lexington, Dover and Richmond, and the entire country along its track is filled with ruins. Incalculable injury was done to crops, fences, &c.

Reports are mentioned in circles generally well posted on Cuban affairs to the effect that active operations have been inaugurated connected with the establishment of new bases of operations for filibustering purposes so much spoken of. It is generally believed that stringent instructions will be immediately issued to Government officials South similar to those recently sent to New York.

During the chase of the fillibusters on Gardiner's Island on Friday last, Col. Ryan, it is said, was fired upon several times but escaped. He has a place of concealment from which he cannot be dislodged except by artillery. It is impossible for those not in the secret to reach the shore without risking their lives. Among them are lawyers, doctors, artists, machinists, and excellent musicians.

August Belmont & Co., of New York, refused on Saturday to obey the order of Judge McCunn, by which they were directed to place the Fenian fund of $20,000 in the hands of the receiver appointed by the court. Judge McCunn, upon learning this fact, ordered the disobedient parties to appear before him on Tuesday, and show reason why they should not be punished for contempt.

Mayor Bowen, in his message to the City Council of Washington, last night, recommends that white and colored children be educated under the same public school system and under the same roof. He can see no objection to this, as in other respects all distinction in color has been abolished. He also nominated Prof. Vashon (colored) to be one of the trustees of white schools.

Meeting of Merchants this Evening.

There is to be a meeting of merchants at the Board of Trade rooms this afternoon at 5 o'clock to form an organization for the purpose of securing lower freights from Eastern cities, and obtaining other advantages which have been acquired by the formation of similar organizations in St. Louis and Cincinnati. A general turn-out of the merchants is expected.

It is well known that they have suffered in their competition with Cincinnati and St. Louis, from the fact that those cities get heavy goods from the East on more favorable terms. It was by concert of action among the merchants of St. Louis that she got the start of us in this matter. An organization consisting at first of less than one hundred members, and embracing at this time over three hundred of the most influential firms, accomplished for her what Louisville can easily do for herself by the same means. We hope to see our merchants rallying promptly at the call of their own interests in this matter, and that they will not by sheer inattention permit the Louisville market to be kept at a serious disadvantage.

☞ No male minister of State is so highly paid as Mme. Patti was last winter at St. Petersburg. The salary of a first-rate prima donna is about equal to that of an ambassador (say about £12,000 a year.) Patti retains the right, denied to the unfortunate ambassador, of receiving presents.

☞ The rooms at the majority of the summer resort hotels are very poorly furnished; but permanent families frequently bring with them articles of furniture from the city, pictures, easy chairs, &c., imparting a home-like air to the apartments.

☞ Ladies should bear in mind that all the love letters they write to the cadets at West Point in the summer are exchanged by these susceptible youths in the winter for cigars.

☞ Imitation jewelry is very much in vogue at the watering places this summer—the ladies arguing that as it is cheap they can afford a set for every change of toilette.

☞ The belle at Saratoga this season is a Castilian damsel from Madrid. She knows of English not a word. Her foot is said to be but six inches in length.

☞ Monogram window shades and curtains and white Cashmere door-mats are affected by many of the cottage *elite* at Newport.

THE CITY.

Serenade.

The Harmonicon Club serenaded this office at an early hour this morning.

Shop-lifting.

Officer Martin yesterday arrested Mollie Pendleton for a bit of shop-lifting at the store of Fitch & Neal.

Sold Out.

The hand-carts of the City Parcel-Express were sold by the Marshal of the Chancery Court yesterday for $7 apiece.

Stealing.

Officer Ewing, of Portland, arrested Anna Morris yesterday on the charge of stealing $37 from Mrs. Hannah Springer.

Heavy Draught.

The United States Government recently drew on its depository in this city for four hundred thousand dollars at one swoop.

D. & D.

For drunkenness and disorderly conduct there were three men committed to the First-street station-house yesterday, and three to the jail.

Thanks.

We return our thanks to the Adams Express Company, and to Mr. Miles, of the Louisville Transfer Company, for papers in advance of the mails.

Cooler.

The rain which fell on Sunday afternoon brought with it a welcome change. Yesterday was the most pleasant day we have had for weeks.

The Army of the Tennessee.

According to a notification of General John A. Rawlins, President, the fourth annual reunion of the Army of the Tennessee will be held in this city on the 17th of November.

Accidental Shooting.

A small pistol in the pocket of a bar-keeper named Finch, of the Office saloon, on Sixth, near Main, was accidentally discharged yesterday, and the bullet passed through the fleshy part of his thigh.

Fashionable Shopping.

A strong taste for damaged goods was manifested by the crowd attending the closing out sale of a Fourth-street establishment yesterday, and several cases of kleptomania were discovered.

The Eighth District.

M. W. LaRue, candidate for the Legislature in the Eighth Legislative District, and others, will address the people at Wehrle's, Main street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, at 8 o'clock tonight.

Slight Fire.

The alarm of fire about seven o'clock last evening originated in the Southern Foundry, on Eighth street, near the river. The flames were extinguished before the engines arrived, and the damage to the building was very slight.

The Radical Ticket for August.

It was understood yesterday that the Radicals had made out a full Legislative ticket for the August election in this city, and would announce it in this morning's papers. It is still held up, however, for further consultation among the custom-house sachems.

New Church.

Rev. Stuart Robinson's congregation (Second Presbyterian) have purchased a lot on the corner of Second and Broadway, and intend to erect thereon a new church edifice which will cost about $100,000. Broadway will then have four of the finest places of worship in the city.

The New Temperance Hall.

We are requested to say that the citizens will be called upon to-day and to-morrow for a subscription to the new Temperance Hall. We hope they will respond liberally. The hall is nearly ready for occupancy. In a few days a list of subscribers will appear.

Dipping Into Ethnology.

Major M. R. Dulany delivered a lecture last night to his colored brethren at Quinn chapel, on the progress of civilization and the origin of races and colors. As he believes in the superiority of the negro race, we presume that he proved Africa to be the mother of progress and civilization, as well as of the noblest type of manhood.

Deserting the Carpet-baggers.

Hon. Samuel McKee, formerly Representative of the Ninth Kentucky District in Congress, and at present United States Pension Agent, is preparing to remove with his family to this city, and has purchased a fine residence on Third, between Oak street and Ormsby avenue, from John H. Howe, for $11,000.

Revised Appointments.

It will be seen by the revised list of appointments for public speaking by J. B. Parks, Esq., candidate for the Legislature in Jefferson county, that some slight changes have been made from the announcements as heretofore made. Mr. Parks is making an active canvass, and the only question is as to the size of his majority.

Speaking.

The candidates for the Legislature in the Eleventh and Twelfth wards, Messrs. LaRue and Anderson, will address their fellow-citizens to-night in front of Jno. Welley's saloon, on Main, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. The candidates for Police Commissioner, and advocates of the new charter, are respectfully invited to be present.

Nelson County Fair.

The annual fair of the Nelson County Agricultural Association will be held on the Fair Grounds, near Bardstown, on Tuesday, September 11, 1869, and continue five days. Old Nelson is famous for her hospitality, and all who attend the coming fair will meet with a hearty welcome. We predict that the exhibition will be one of the finest ever held in the State.

The Radical Big Gun.

"Grant's old schoolmate," Hon. W. H. Wadsworth, of Maysville, is to speak in the Circuit Court room in the Court-house on Wednesday evening. However men may differ about Mr. Wadsworth's political versatility, there can be but one opinion about his ability as an advocate of whatever cause he espouses. As an elegant and forcible speaker he has few equals in the State.

Henderson Gold Case.

John Able, *alias* James Taylor, condemned during the late term of the Circuit Court to serve a term in the penitentiary for stealing a large quantity of gold from an old gentleman near Henderson, will not be sent to Frankfort with the other convicts. A motion for a new trial in his case was overruled, but his counsel, General W. L. Jackson, filed a bill of exceptions, and, as Judge Robertson has granted an appeal, the case will not be finally disposed of till after the next meeting of the Court of Appeals.

Pardoned.

The United States Marshal, Gen. Murray, received yesterday and forwarded to Frankfort a Presidential warrant for the pardon and discharge of Charles S. McGarrigle, convicted at the December term of the United States Court of stealing letters from mails. We understand that the pardon was issued upon the recommendation of Hon. T. L. Jones and other citizens of the Covington district, and in consideration of the convict's previous good character and the condition of his health and family.

Sanitary.

The Board of Health meets this evening in the hall over the City Court. By the way, isn't that a healthy location for the Sanitary Board? Without money and without price, the worthy Medicos, upstairs, are regaled by the indescribably sweet and rich incense that ceaselessly rises up and scatters out from the altar of justice beneath, and which has given the sacred and elysian spot a fame coequal with police history. Who doesn't envy the Health Board in its situation above such a delicious conservatory, where nausea is unknown and disinfectants a drug! Happy Board of Health!

The Teachers' Convention—Meeting To-morrow Night.

The teachers of Kentucky will hold a convention in this city on the 10th of August. They come hither at their own expense to promote a cause of the first importance to the State and of the liveliest interest to every parent. The School Board will provide a place of meeting, and has appointed a committee to prepare accommodations for the delegates. This committee has called a meeting of the friends of public education at the school house, corner of Center and Walnut, on to-morrow (Wednesday) evening. It is hoped that they will attend, and take care that the coming delegates shall meet with a hospitable reception worthy of the reputation and standing of Louisville.

Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias.

This great and benevolent order, started in Kentucky but a short time since, has progressed most favorably and rapidly. There are seven lodges in good working condition in this jurisdiction. At a meeting held in the hall, corner of Clay and Main streets, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M., Samuel Read, Supreme Chancellor, assisted by Grand Chancellor Edgecombe, of West Virginia, and Deputy Grand Chancellor H. C. Lloyd, of Kentucky, organized the Grand Lodge of the State of Kentucky. The following named officers were duly elected and installed: Wm. M. Nichols, G. V. P.; H. C. Lloyd, G. C.; H. T. Morton, of Covington, V. G. C.; W. A. Borden, G. R. and C. S.; Adolph Rammers, G. B.; A. Reutlinger, G. G.; Charles Aulsbrooke, G. I. S.; John T. Smith, G. O. S. Committees were then appointed, and the Lodge adjourned to meet again at the same hall in September next.

Personal.

Capt. Anselm McGill, late commander of the steamer Belle Lee, has connected himself with the house of Bartley, Johnson & Co., liquor and commission merchants of this city, and will leave for the South in the interest of that firm in a few days. After twenty years' service on the river, during which time he has built and commanded several fine steamers, Capt. McGill has at last been forced, by the competition of the railroads, to abandon the river and seek anew his fortune on shore. He is extensively and favorably known in the South, and is a high-toned gentleman and energetic business man, and, as he is yet young and active, will doubtless meet with a full measure of success in his new undertaking.

A call is made in this issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL upon Major J. M. Wright to become a candidate for the Legislature. Major Wright is a gentleman of culture, genial manners and popular address. He is largely identified with Louisville, and would make an efficient as well as an acceptable member.

Major W. H. Rhea has returned from San Francisco on a visit to his native State, and has been joyfully greeted by his many friends in this city.

SCHOOL MATTERS.

Comparative Cost of Public Schools in Cincinnati and Louisville—More School Room Needed.

As citizens of Louisville occasionally complain of the cost of our public schools, they will find some consolation in comparing it with the cost of the same institutions in Cincinnati.

Last year Cincinnati employed [illegible] teachers, and paid an aggregate of $[illegible] for salaries alone. Louisville employed 180 teachers, and the entire cost of her schools was only $177,000.

Last year the amount raised by State and city taxation and expended for school purposes in Cincinnati was $[illegible]. By State and city taxation there was raised and expended in Louisville an aggregate of $[illegible] for school purposes during the same period. The combined State and city tax for school purposes in Cincinnati is 71 cents on each one hundred dollars' worth of property, and is laid on taxable values amounting to $125,000,000. In Louisville the school tax (State and city) amounts to only thirty cents on the hundred dollars (less than half the Cincinnati rate) and is assessed upon about $65,000,000 worth of taxable property.

The average number of pupils in attendance on the Cincinnati schools last year was 18,000. The average attendance in Louisville was 8,550. The great excess of expenditure at Cincinnati is caused by the ample provision which she makes annually for the reception of the increased number of pupils. With a population considerably larger than ours, it is probable that she is obliged to build two or three large and costly school-houses every year. It requires at least one school house of the largest size to accommodate the annual increase of pupils in Louisville.

During the scholastic year of 1866-7 the average attendance of pupils in our public schools was 7,071. Increase of school accommodations raised the average attendance during the scholastic year of 1867-8 to 8,048, a pupil increase of about 14 per cent. In the scholastic year of 1868-9 the average attendance grew to 8,550, and with sufficient accommodations would have reached nearly 10,000. The board was compelled to reject pupils in several wards to receive as many as they did. If our school system is to keep pace with the growth of the city, our tax payers must make up their minds to meet the cost of erecting one or two first-class school-houses every year. If the State school tax carries in August, the city, reporting about 40,000 children of pupil ages to the Auditor, will draw fully as much of the State fund as her tax payers contribute, and will thus command ample means with which to conduct the schools and build new school-houses; and still our school rates will be little more than half of what is collected from the Cincinnati tax payers.

KENTUCKY RIVER.

Slack-water Navigation—Louisville Asked to Subscribe $150,000.

We understand an effort is making to interest our city authorities in the Kentucky river improvement enterprise to the extent of $150,000, which, if subscribed, will insure the building of the twelve dams and locks to the three Forks, giving a slack-water navigation of 267½ miles, six feet deep the year round on that river, to say nothing of the fifty miles of navigation that will result from the backing up of the water into many of the large creeks that empty into the Kentucky river.

In the one article of coal alone this navigation would be of great advantage to us. The beds are inexhaustible, and for steam or family use the quality is equal to Pittsburg. With slack water navigation we should be beyond the reach of a coal famine, so far at least as concerns the five or six million bushels which are consumed in families and for steam.

The counties bordering on the Kentucky river produce one-seventh of the cattle and hogs, one-eleventh of the tobacco, nine-tenths of the hemp, one-sixth of the hay, one-fifth of the corn and one-fifth of the wheat raised in the State, and yet very few of the counties have an outlet, except by the old wagon road, to a large market. The iron, the best in this country, is shut out of trade because there is no water navigation to let it out more than once or twice a year, and that is too slow a business to be engaged in, and there is no railroad near enough to ship profitably and compete successfully with the iron interests of Pennsylvania.

Notwithstanding all the difficulties to be encountered, new furnaces are going up. The iron is of such a superior quality, particularly for railroad wheels, it will be had by our railroad men and the railroad men of Chicago. Salt is in abundance at the head-waters of the Kentucky river. The country is fine for agricultural purposes and for grazing cannot be surpassed.

By means of the Kentucky Central and her projected Southern railroad, Cincinnati will have the advantage of us in commanding the trade of that region in the present condition of Kentucky river. With slack-water navigation we would have the advantage of being fifty miles nearer to all points on Kentucky river, and with down-stream navigation for all its exports of coal, iron, salt, etc. In all these considerations there is much for our city fathers to ponder, and we hope they will consider them maturely.

OUTDOOR SPORTS.

A Match Game of Base Ball in the West End Yesterday.

The Atlantic and Falls City base ball clubs played a match game down town yesterday afternoon, the result being in favor of the latter-named club by a score of 43 to 41. Heavy batting was displayed on both sides, which accounts for the large score. Below is a summary of the game. At the Cedar Hill grounds to-morrow afternoon, a match will be played between the Falls City and Eagle clubs for the championship of Kentucky.

FALLS CITY.	R.	O.	ATLANTIC.	R.	O.
Finley, l. f.	5	3	Sleeban, 2 b.	4	4
Mansis, 2 b.	5	3	Lambert, s. s.	4	3
Shepard, c.	4	4	Ross, c. f.	5	3
Williams, 3 b.	4	3	Speed, c.	4	4
Seay, s. s.	4	3	No la, 1 f.	5	3
Mitchel, 1 f.	6	2	Stockoff, p.	5	2
Nicholson, c. f.	4	4	Galt, 3 b.	5	3
Durning, p.	6	2	Cole, c.	4	2
Speck, 1 b.	5	3	Hobbs, 1 b.	5	3

Fly Caught—Falls City, 5; Atlantics, 7. Home runs—Falls City, 6; Atlantic, 2.

Umpire—John G. Speed.

Scorers—Percy Pelot and J. Andy.

Mr. I. L. Hyatt.

We publish elsewhere a card from Mr. Hyatt, prompted by an editorial in the last issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL. Mr. H. has always been an earnest, zealous, true, and working Democrat, and, with his bright record in the past, it is to be regretted that at this late day he has seen fit to array himself against his old friends, and to attempt to break down the proud organization on which so much depends in the future. We know that the mere suggestion that Mr. Hyatt may hereafter be found acting with the Radicals and the negroes is abhorrent to him now; but we fear that even in his case history will but repeat itself. Although not acting or sympathizing with the Radicals now, it is natural they and their allies will vote for him as an "independent" candidate, with a view to the destruction of the Democratic party; and it will be quite as natural for Mr. H., soured by disappointment and sore from defeat, at the next succeeding election to vote with the Radicals in order to revenge himself against his old friends.

Mr. Hyatt's card is adroit, and his points well taken; but we don't think he is at all successful in making a case against Mr. Parks. Mr. Nauts was running at the time as an "independent" candidate, just as Mr. Hyatt is now, and from his own statement it seems Mr. Parks was so indifferent about making any arrangement with him that he failed to attend two appointments for that purpose.

The fact is, Mr. Parks behaved so handsomely in the canvass for Marshal of the Chancery Court as to secure the thanks and admiration of all good Democrats. To preserve the harmony and integrity of the party he sacrificed his personal feelings and withdrew from the race. We earnestly commend his good example to Mr. Hyatt, and assure him it will be to his interest to follow it if he has any desire for a political future.

Judge Houston's Letter.

The communication which we publish this morning from the Hon. Russell Houston is altogether exceptional in its character. It deals with the railroad question with an intelligence and sobriety which are greatly needed in the discussion of that important topic. Judge Houston is known to be identified with the Louisville and Nashville railroad; but he is also known to be a very able and just man, who has a large property interest in Louisville, and, while having had very considerable railroad experience, not wedded to any of our leading railroad companies. We do not pretend to pass upon the positive merits of the scheme which he proposes. It is obviously the result of reflection. It has been carefully elaborated. It is minute and graphic. It deserves to be read seriously, and will hardly fail to attract general attention and to suggest many new and original points in the current debate.

Col. J. B. Read Withdraws.

To the great disappointment of his numerous supporters, Col. Jos. B. Read has withdrawn from the race in the Sixth Legislative district, and left them to choose between Col. White and Gen. Duke. He bows himself out of the canvass in the following card:

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 17, 1869.

To the voters of the Sixth Legislative District, composed of the Eighth and Ninth Wards:

Tendering my heartfelt acknowledgments to the numerous friends who have expressed their determination to support me for the Legislature, and assuring them that such evidences of their partiality will ever be held in grateful remembrance, allow me to say that circumstances have occurred, since my announcement as a candidate, which make it inexpedient for me to continue the race. Therefore permit me to announce that I am no longer a candidate.

Yours truly,

JOSEPH B. READ.

The Erratic Doctor.

Dr. E. J. Edgelman, whose strange conduct within the past few days has been freely commented upon by the press, was arraigned before the City Court yesterday morning as a suspected felon. He waived an investigation of his case, and was held in the penal sum of $1,000 to be of good behavior toward the citizens of Louisville for one year. It is understood that after executing bond to the above effect, the Doctor hobbled to the mailboat and took passage for Madison, Ind., where his family reside.

The Bewildered Streets.

It is pretty generally conceded that the bewildered streets in every part of the city are in a better state at this time than they have been for a long while. This is mainly due to the activity of the Mayor and General Council, but no little of the credit may be justly ascribed to the workmen and the indomitable Pat. Kelly, who has charge of them.

Singular Egg.

We saw a very singular egg yesterday, the production of a venerable hen of this city, which was pronounced by some knowing ones as a snake egg. It seemed to be in three sections, and was only about 1½ inches in length and ¾ of an inch in diameter at its thickest portion.

CITY FEATURES.

Be Mindful of the Babies.

It is announced in our advertising columns this morning that Messrs. Sues & Brooks, of the Louisville Wooden-ware Works, have dissolved partnership, Mr. Brooks retiring. The business of the firm will hereafter be conducted by Mr. J. Sues at the old stand, corner of Grayson and Herbst, and salesrooms on Market, between Third and Fourth. Mr. Sues is known and recognized as one of our worthy and most enterprising citizens. No one need be assured that he will carry on his trade with signal fairness and liberality. Having now fully established his works, he is prepared to manufacture in short order all kinds of baby buggies, perambulators, boys' wagons, carts, wheelbarrows, [illegible], propellers and general wooden-ware. Everything made in this line is warranted equal, if not superior, in all respects, to any Eastern work. Mr. Sues deserves the most generous encouragement at the hands of our own people and those abroad who trade in Louisville.

Golladay's Drawing.

Mr. Golladay has arrived in the city for the purpose of giving his personal supervision to his great drawing, which is to take place at Weisiger Hall on Monday evening next, the capital prize in which is a splendid two-story brick residence on Thirteenth street, near Chestnut. Mr. G. will, to-night at 8 o'clock, at the Louisville Hotel, introduce the novelty of selling first, second, third, and fourth choices in pools of one hundred tickets, a full explanation of the operation of which will be made at the time.

A New Invention.

Messrs. Wm. A. Stivers & Co., of Lexington, are the inventors of a new awning which, for neatness, finish, compactness and cheapness, is certainly unequaled. One of them has been put up at Walker's, on Fourth street, where its merits may be examined by the curious and those interested.

Fifty-Cent Store.

New goods at the Fifty-Cent Store. A nice line of genuine kid gloves, fine accordeons, and glassware. Less than any place else.

Wall Paper.

Fitch & Lindsay, 75 Fourth street, near Main, offer great inducements to parties wishing to purchase wall paper. Their stock is very large and well selected, and their patterns are the handsomest we have ever seen.

How to Save Your Carpets.

Apply Fitch & Lindsay's patent weather strips to your doors and windows. This article will keep out the coal soot and dust, and more than pay for itself in one sum mer. Hundreds of our best citizens are now using this article for this purpose. Call at depot, 75 Fourth street, near Main.

Slevins' Western Addition.

Lots may still be procured in these fine, level, elevated grounds, where it is determined to make a most beautiful, attractive and select neighborhood. There is there a constant, pure fresh breeze from over the falls and Indiana knobs, making it especially desirable in point of health and comfort. Apply to T. & R. Slevin & Cain, or MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

TRAP FOR LAWYERS.

John Livingston's New Dodge.

John Livingston, publisher of the "General Law Directory," must be a very presumptuous man. He is visionary. He expects to turn the world upside down and make a living by collecting fees from lawyers! An astonished member of the bar writes to us as follows:

Some weeks since the post offices were flooded with his circulars, addressed to all lawyers, which contained a list of questions, asking the age, time of admission to the bar, location of office and residence, what offices, State or municipal, now held, or formerly held, by the party addressed, &c., &c., stating that he, John, desired to publish such questions and answers in his new, forthcoming "Directory," which he would have for sale at five dollars for part first, and ten dollars for part second. We answered John's questions, and thought we would be at liberty to buy "part first," or "part second," or both, or neither, just as we thought proper. Not so, however, for another circular letter from John to-day informs us that he received our answers to his questions, and that it is a *condition precedent* to their publication in his new book that we at once "rend John Livingston, Secretary, &c., a ten dollar greenback bill," lawful money of the realm! Thus he would compel us to pay ten dollars in order to have our name printed in his book. Surely John must think the legal profession a set of asses," &c.

Will John gather many figs from those thistles?

New Books.

"ADDRESSES IN MEMORY OF THE CONFEDERATE DEAD—By Wm. C. P. Breckinridge."

This is the title of a small pamphlet which we find on our table. It contains an address delivered in the cemetery at Lexington, May 28th, at the decoration of the graves, and another delivered May 27th, at the dedication of the monument erected in Battle Grove Cemetery, near Cynthiana, Ky. These addresses will take a high rank among occasional orations. The style and the thoughts are those of an ardent, generous and cultivated nature. While Col. Breckinridge speaks of the lost cause like a true man who had offered his life for it, and pays the glowing tribute of a surviving comrade to the memory of its sleeping heroes, he speaks always with knightly respect for the motives and gallantry of their foes. We hope that the day is coming when our brethren in the North will be animated by sentiments as generous as his.

JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION OF PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE DIOCESE OF KENTUCKY, held in St. Paul's Church, Henderson, Ky., May 27th, 28th and 29th, A. D. 1869. John P. Morton & Co., Louisville.

This is an octavo pamphlet of sixty-eight pages. From its contents we gather that of the clergy in the Diocese, Bishops, Presbyters and Deacons, in all 48, only 25 were present in the Convention, and of the 50 lay delegates elected only 22 were present. A tabular view of the parochial reports exhibits, in 24 reports, 729 baptisms; in 20 reports, 325 confirmed; in 32 reports, 3,466 communicants; in 25 reports, 124 marriages; in 26 reports, 194 funerals; in 19 reports, 482 Sunday-school officers and teachers and 3,750 scholars; in 29 reports, $30,005 53 as contributions. But this last item is rendered valueless from a want of uniformity in the reports, some parishes reporting as contributors their pew rents or parochial expenses, and others reporting collections only exclusive of these. Of the whole amount over $46,000 are reported from two churches in this city; and of the baptisms Ascension Church, Frankfort, reports 130, and Trinity Chapel, Louisville, 118. The tabular view does not discriminate between adult and infant baptisms, or give the gain or loss of communicants in each parish. But a glance at the reports themselves, and their imperfections, shows the Secretary must have had no small trouble in making the tabular view as perfect as it is, because Rectors have not taken the trouble to copy the figures that have been (or ought to have been) entered in the parish register.

Exempt Property.

We are indebted to an Attorney of this city for the following brief and intelligible synopsis of the laws showing the property exempt from execution, distress warrants, distribution, and attachments. It will be found useful for the instruction and guidance of landlords, tenants, constables, and sheriffs:

By the Revised Statutes, vol. 1st, page 423, sec. 11, the following property is exempt from execution and distress warrants, viz:

One work beast or yoke of oxen, one plow and gear, one axe, one hoe, two cows and calves, two beds, bedding and furniture, one loom and spinning wheels and cards for the same, all of the spun yarn, manufactured cloth and carpeting manufactured by the family necessary for its use, one pot, one oven, half-dozen plates, half-dozen cups and saucers, one coffee pot, one tea pot, half-dozen knives and forks, one table, the family bible, one saddle and its appendages, one bridle, six chairs or so many as shall not exceed eight dollars in value, all of the poultry on hand, five head of sheep, and wearing apparel; also a sufficiency of provisions, including breadstuffs and animal food, to sustain the widow and infant children residing with her for one year; and if there is not a sufficiency of provisions on hand for that purpose, then so much of the live stock suitable for that purpose and of the growing crop, if any, as may be necessary to supply the deficiency.

By an amendment of March 6, 1851, the following property was added:

One work horse, five head of sheep, one cooking stove and appendages, and other cooking utensils not exceeding twenty-five dollars in value. By an act approved February 27, 1860, one sewing machine. By an act approved March 30, 1861, one gun is exempt, not exceeding fifty dollars in value, after June 1, 1861.

By an act approved March, 1865, exempts in addition to the above the following property, viz: One two-horse wagon, or one ox cart, one set of gear, one washing machine not exceeding fifty dollars in value, one bed and furniture for same, carpet for one room, six chairs, one prayer book, one hymn book, and the school books necessary for educational purposes, one bureau, one wardrobe, one wash-stand, one clock, six plates, six cups and saucers, six knives and forks. By an act approved February 10, 1866, one homestead, not exceeding one thousand dollars in value, is exempt from all debts created after June 1, 1866, except lien and mortgage debts. By an act approved March 6, 1854, the tools of a mechanic, not exceeding one hundred dollars in value, where the debt was not contracted prior to the 6th day of March, 1854; but only one work beast is exempt when the mechanic claims the exemption of his tools.

All of the above acts apply only to bona fide housekeepers with a family. The above articles of property are exempt from executions, distress warrants, distribution, and attachments.

Chancery Sales.

Under decrees of the Chancery Court, the Marshal yesterday made the following sales:

Leasehold on Jackson street and Roselane, to Warh, Spradling's executor, for $100.

Sixty feet, corner Jackson street and Roselane, to J. L. Clemons, for $1,600.

Lot 375, in Duvall's addition, 30 feet front, to J. H. McMohr, $80 per foot.

Lot adjoining, 30 feet front, to same buyer, for $85 per foot.

Lot adjoining, 30 feet front, same buyer, for $85 per foot.

Thirty-five feet on Jefferson, next to Montgomery, to J. B. Lewis, for $34 50 per foot.

Thirty-five feet adjoining to J. B. Lewis, for $31 66 per foot.

Thirty-five feet adjoining, same buyer, for $31 35 per foot.

House and lot in Shippingport, on Salt river road, eastern half to Mr. Watts, for $700.

Twenty-five hand carts, at $7 per cart, to Patrick Kirley.

The Shoe Trade.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

In his remarks on the New City Charter at the court-house on Saturday night, Mr. R. F. Baird stated that there was not a shoe factory in Louisville producing shoes in large quantities. I do not know who is most to blame for this want of information, Mr. Baird for making the statement without inquiring into the matter, or the proprietors of the factories for not advertising, so that not only Mr. Baird but all others who read the Louisville papers might know of their existence here. I would state for the information of Mr. Baird and all others, that there are now in successful operation three shoe factories in this city, manufacturing goods in large quantities; that two of them have been in operation nearly two years, and that all are doing well with every prospect of securing a profitable and permanent business. Just at a time when those interested are endeavoring to build up this branch of industry in our city, this statement of Mr. Baird's would have a most damaging effect were it permitted to go abroad without correction. It is not also barely possible that Mr. Baird may be mistaken about the other branches of industry which he mentioned in his speech on Saturday night.

W. MC. C.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. T. B. CHASE, JUDGE.

MONDAY, July 19, 1869.

This day's session of the court is generally productive of drunk and disorderly cases. Just twenty were fined, viz: John Koehler, Joe. Artz, [illegible] Friedell, Poston [illegible], and John Rankin, each fined $[illegible]; [illegible] and Horace Williams, each fined $5 and [illegible] sixty days; W. J. O'Connor, Joe [illegible] and Geo. W. Knight, each fined $5; Arthur [illegible], held in $[illegible] bond for sixty days; M. Lutz, Geo. Dettor, Robt. Mitchell, John Newton, Jack Bennett, [illegible], Campbell, Sally Black, Polly Vaughn, Geo. [illegible] Walker, Ann Reynolds and Geo. Brown, discharged; John P. Weder, carrying concealed a deadly weapon, $100 to answer.

Dr. E. J. Engleman, suspected felon; waived examination and held in $1,000 to be of good behavior one year.

John Morgan, carrying concealed a deadly weapon; discharged.

Joe Vanaham, a lad of sixteen, was committed to the House of Refuge.

Henry Allen, stealing shingles worth $7 from some one unknown; continued until Tuesday.

Mattie Johnson vs. Amanda Lewis and vice versa, peace warrant; dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

Scott Parker vs. Humphrey Hughes and vice versa, peace warrant; each held in $200 to keep the peace.

Kollie Pendleton, stealing goods from H. H. Neal; $200 to answer Tuesday.

JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT.

HON. W. D. BOHE, JUDGE.

Adam Winkler and William Shafer granted naturalization papers.

In the matter of Solomon Wills' Estate—Motion and objections relative to report of commissioners for a division laid over two weeks by consent of parties.

Estate of Thomas Allen committed to hands of George W. Swearengen, public administrator.

The following appointments of administrators and guardians were made: Samuel Lapsley, administrator of George Webb; Charles Klapper, administrator of Charles Klapper, Sr.; Hannah T. Morsell, administratrix of Benj. Morsell; Melchor Kessler, guardian of Joseph and Bertha Boffar; Andrew Burnhauser, guardian of Matilda Schelthebe; George Barlow, guardian of Jacob Zoffinger and Sallie Zoffinger.

W. H. Groom granted license to keep a tavern on Salt river road, fourteen miles from Louisville.

In the matter of a public road from the Shelbyville pike to Floyd's Fork—exceptions filed by Daniel Procise to report of Commissioner.

In the matter of a public road called the "Sand Hill Road"—report of viewers approved, and said road established, according to said report, and R. N. Barbour, granted by his petition, filed the right of way over his land for said road.

The following settled accounts were filed and laid over: Chas. Hebel, guardian of Kate, Jacob, and Sallie E. Zoffinger; Sarah E. Blanks, administratrix of J. E. W. Blanks; Bernhard Helerich, guardian of Louisa Nest.

The following settled accounts were examined, approved, and ordered to record: S. C. Moody, administratrix of S. S. Moody; Philip Fisher, administrator of Gustav Trunk; T. H. Crawford, administrator of Andrew Bacon; Margaret Wetzelberger, guardian of Catharine E. and W. B. Vipling; Thos. H. Crawford, administrator of Chas. Ripley; Andrew Helfrich, guardian of John Dunsinger.

The Shelbyville Extension.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

"Fair Play" wrote for your journal a studious and elaborate piece, attempting to prove that the Council had submitted a proposition to give $350,000 to the Shelbyville railroad, and comparing routes between this road and the Norfolk through route. The latter portion of the effort is foreign to the subscription now before the city. We cannot change men's votes after they are cast. The Common Council tabled the resolution relative to the latter road, and, with what wisdom, we will not decide. Now, as to the former road, "Fair Play" is in such heinous error that we are almost tempted to think it is intentional, because the ordinance is too plain for the dullest mind to misconstrue it, and too short for the weakest memory not to hold it. It is simply this: That the city of Louisville subscribes to a road from this city to Danville, Ky., $350,000 upon the following terms and conditions: $80,000 of it to go to the road from Hobbs' station to Shelbyville, and to be paid as follows: half of it when nine miles are built, ready for the iron, and half when the balance of the way to Shelbyville is in a similar condition, and the remainder of the subscription to go to the road between Shelbyville and Danville, and be paid on these conditions: $25,000 when a section of five miles shall be ready for the iron.

The most imperfect analysis cannot make it other than conditional, and to build a road to Danville, and not to Shelbyville, as "Fair Play" would have the voters of the city to believe. This ordinance is purely conditional—if the counties or people between Hobbs' station and Danville will put the road in a condition to receive the iron Louisville will pay the amount mentioned toward this. But suppose the road is never put into the Big Sandy road, does Louisville pay her subscription? Read the ordinance and answer the question. No ordinance subscribing the city's money to an enterprise was ever so carefully and so scrupulously guarded. If this road is never built it will not cost the city anything. But then it will not cost the city anything.

We see that the Council of Lexington, Ky., has voted $250,000 to the Big Sandy road. This vote is simply a move preparatory to agitating the building of the Lexington and Elizabethtown road, toward which Woodford has already voted $400,000, and toward which Anderson is expected to vote $400,000. Without this amount from Anderson the road cannot be built. We ask from Anderson $350,000 only, a difference in our favor of $150,000. Now, the question to be settled is, in favor of which road will Anderson cast her vote? Unquestionably for the Shelbyville road, if Louisville votes this subscription, because it runs through the entire length of the county, whereas the other road runs through it at a very narrow point. To the people of Anderson the question is very plain, and hangs upon the vote of Louisville. Should the city refuse to vote this subscription? Most certainly, because it prevents Anderson from voting anything to the other road, and thereby kills it, for it is an acknowledged fact that the other road cannot be built without the aid of Anderson to it to the amount of $400,000. We ask $350,000 only. If Anderson comes here she finds a market for everything she has for sale, whereas, if she is sold to Lexington by the other road, she/is still twice farther from a market than before she left home. In view of these facts Louisville ought by all means to vote this subscription, and Fair Play's comparison sinks into nothing, because the Norfolk road would not prevent Anderson from voting for the other road.

DEMOCRAT.

The City Charter.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

To answer the various authors, who will doubtless attempt to overwhelm me with attacks, would occupy more of your valuable space than you would allow, even if my time was unoccupied. I would also be compelled to suspend my purpose of reviewing the charter from beginning to end. When a General in command of an army marches with a fixed view to accomplish a certain end, he does not turn aside to combat every skirmishing party which assails his flank. In this instance I must do the same, and leave it to others to repel the attacks. I expect to be like Ben Harding's coon, which had so many dogs on to drive him that only now and then, when a dog would howl and haul off for repairs, was there any evidence of cooney being alive. So Bull and Brindle and Pup will all be afoul of this coon, in a literary sense, and the growls and howls will possibly be the only evidence that beneath the crushing crowd very sharp teeth are doing work. But though I shall adopt this rule, I may as well expose the new champion who rushed in on Sunday to prop up J. M. W. The quotation made by me was garbled and the main point left out. "It certainly is a question of vital importance to poor men that their humble homes should be taxed no higher than the speculator's adjoining tract of land. *And this just proposition of taxation will be accomplished by the adoption of the new charter.*" I disputed this fact, and cited both charters to show the identical provisions in each. Now "New Charter" rushes in with some amendments, which *excepted* certain lands newly taken in boundaries in 1852 and 1868 from taxation *until they should be used as city property*. Then they were to be taxed. With the most triumphant flourish, I am denounced for most "amazing ignorance." While I share fully as much knowledge of those amendments as my reviewer, his whole statement is the merest puerile quibble. The exemption was a limited one, and *all other property now pays taxes excepting that exempted by the act of 1869*. My point was not answered at all: that the new charter did not accomplish "this just proportion of taxation" which J. M. W. asserted. It was decided in the case of the city of Hopkinsville, where a man's property had been placed without his consent inside of the limits and was still used as a farm, that it could not be taxed by the city. Hence the act of 1869 was passed to exempt land from being taxed in Louisville which was *not used for city purposes*. The same reasons which then actuated the Legislature will probably induce the next one to continue to force this act, even though the members of the Charter Convention desire to have it repealed. I would advise the new charter advocates not to flourish trumpets upon such quibbles over my ignorance, when in the end it must result in a display of their own unfairness. B. D.

Major J. M. Wright.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Louisville has so often in the last few years failed in matters before the Legislature which were beneficial to her interests, and so many measures prejudicial to them have been passed, that she ought to be very careful in the selection of her representatives. Having long waited for an announcement from Judge Bunch that he was a candidate, we have determined to call on Maj. J. M. Wright to become a candidate. It is almost an useless task to recommend him to the district. He is a young man of the finest education, having graduated at West Point with great honor, of very decided ability, and a Democrat of the best and truest type. He is the kind of man we need in the Legislature; social in his disposition, educated and cultivated, of strong and sterling Democracy, active and vigilant, devoted to and proud of our city, taking a great interest in her affairs. Major Wright is one of those Democrats who, not being able to indorse the policy of the Administration during the war, preferred to resign his commission. He resigned and settled in our city to practice the law.

If Major Wright will become a candidate, he will receive the warm and active support of working Democrats.

LOUISVILLE.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	ST. CHARLES	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	BEN FRANKLIN	3 P. M.
Henderson	MORNING STAR	3 P. M.

ARRIVALS—July 18.

Ben Franklin, Cincinnati.	Gen. Buell, Cincinnati.
LeClaire No. 2, Tenn. riv.	Glendale, Pittsburg.
Rose Hite, Henderson.	Emma No. 3, N. O.
Robt. Burns, Cincinnati	Indiana, New Orleans.

DEPARTURES—July 18.

Ben Franklin, Cin.	Glendale, St. Louis.
Emma No. 3, Cin.	Robt. Burns, Memphis.

ARRIVALS—July 19.

Gen. Lytle, Cincinnati.	Morning Star, Henderson.
Charmer, Evansville.	Wauanita, St. Louis.

DEPARTURES—July 19.

Gen. Lytle, Cincinnati.	Gen. Buell, Cincinnati.
Palestine, Henderson.	Charmer, Cincinnati.
Wauanita, Pittsburg.	Rose Hite, Henderson.

BOATS IN PORT.

Richmond, Portland.	N. Longworth, Portland.
Vicksburg, Portland.	Pine Bluff, city wharf.
Flavilla, city wharf.	Indiana, Portland.
LeClaire No. 2, city wharf.	

THE RIVER was receding slowly yesterday, with 6 feet 10 inches water in the canal, 4 feet 10 inches water in the chute, and 3 feet 10 inches water on the rocks last evening—a fall of 5 inches since our last report. A coal-boat tide is coming down from Pittsburg, and the good time coming for the hind-wheelers is again deferred. A heavy wind and rain storm Sunday cooled the atmosphere, and the weather yesterday was clear and deliciously cool. Business was dull yesterday even for Monday in fly-time.

The only boats announced to leave to-day are Cincinnati and Henderson packets.

The LeClaire No. 2 arrived from Tennessee river Sunday with a light trip, and, owing to the dull times, went to the bank. During the past season the LeClaire has brought a large amount of business to our city, and we think it bad policy on the part of the merchants to allow her to be withdrawn from the trade. Her owners [illegible] to run her at a loss during the dull season. They are willing to work for nothing and board themselves, but are unwilling to go in debt. There is plenty of business to sustain her if the merchants would only allow her to do it. On her last trip she brought over $400,000, which was collected by her officers for merchants in this city on goods, the greater portion of which were shipped by rail. This trade is worth having, and gratifying for the merchants, who, in return for the favor, ship their produce by rail. The Tennessee river trade is certainly worth having, and the best means of securing and retaining it is a regular packet. The rates by river are not as high as those by rail, and freights are carried as safely and almost as speedily by river as by rail, and, if the merchants wish to retain their connections with their Tennessee river patrons, let them sustain the packet by shipping their goods on her.

Capt. Barnes' new Red river packet will be launched from Capt. Dan. W. Richards' ship-yard on Saturday next. Her dimensions are: Length, 180 feet; beam, 33 feet; hold, 4 feet.

The Bardstown added 1,470 bbls. of cement for St. Louis at the mill Sunday. She was lying at the mill when the storm came up, and parted all her lines, and was blown up to the head of the dam and got hard aground. The Falls Pilot pulled her off. The only damage she sustained was the loss of her jackstaff, which was blown overboard and broken.

The Hawkeye brought three barges of pig-iron from Portsmouth Saturday night.

Capt. J. B. Archer was in the city yesterday.

The Indiana arrived from New Orleans Sunday night with a full trip of people. She is announced to leave for New Orleans on Thursday.

The St. Louis Express Line will hereafter send out two boats per week for St. Louis. The Shamrock will leave on Wednesday.

The Champion, from St. Louis to Cincinnati, is due here to-day.

The Charmer, from Evansville to Cincinnati, discharged 15 hogsheads of tobacco and a lot of sundries at this port yesterday.

The Wauanita, from St. Louis to Pittsburg, discharged a lot of hemp at this port, and passed up yesterday morning.

The Robert Moore, from Nashville to Cincinnati, is due here to-day. She has engagements here for 300 bbls of cement.

The Pink Varble took a picnic party up to Ashland Grove yesterday.

The Rose Hite left for Madison yesterday, where she will be hauled out on the ways and thoroughly repaired. The Palestine took her place in the Henderson packet line.

Captain Tom Leathers has returned to New Orleans, and one of the papers of that city learns from him what follows in regard to the new steamer Natchez, now being built at Cincinnati: "She will come out in the first rise in September. She is in such a state of progress as to enable him to judge what sort of boat she will be. Her model is such as, with the power to be given her, will surely make her the fastest boat afloat. She will be finished in the most approved style, with all modern improvements, and no expense will be spared to render her a most complete passenger packet. In order for our readers, who are interested to judge, we give a few of her dimensions: Length of hull 300 feet, breadth of beam 42 feet, depth of floor 43 feet, hold 10 feet deep. She will have eight boilers, double-flued, 34 feet long and 40 inches in diameter; two cylinders 34 inches in diameter, with ten-foot stroke. Her water-wheels will be 42 feet in diameter and 16-foot buckets. Her cabin will have in the main saloon 112 staterooms, for ladies' servants 16 rooms. The freedmen's cabin, on the upper deck, will have 25 rooms. She will have a dome over the ladies' cabin for ventilation; also one over the office and bar.

An oil boat, containing several hundred barrels of oil, owned by Church & Alexander, of Parkersburg, caught fire on Tuesday, while in tow by the Old City, above Marietta. The boat was cut loose from the steamer and allowed to float off. The oil was entirely lost.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

CAIRO, July 19.—Movements of boats—Blue Lodge, Cairo to Louisville, 11 P. M.; Cairo, Memphis to St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Farrow, St. Louis to Cincinnati, 8 A. M.; Ironsides, St. Louis to Cincinnati, 8 A. M.; Wild Duck, Pittsburg to St. Louis, 6 P. M.; Baltic, Cairo to Pittsburg, 6 P. M. River has fallen four inches. Cloudy; mercury 84.

PITTSBURG, July 19.—Weather clear and pleasant. Thermometer 77.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—Arrivals and Departures—Regular packets. River 12½ feet in channel and falling slowly at the bridge. There is a rise coming down.

MEMPHIS, July 19.—Arrived—Belle Memphis, St. Louis; Julia and Rubicon, Vicksburg; Mississippi, New Orleans; Leonidas. Departed—Mississippi and Rubicon, St. Louis; Leonidas, Pittsburg; Thos. H. Allen, Arkansas river.

NASHVILLE, July 19.—River rising, with 39 inches on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and warm. Arrived—Alpha, Cairo.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—Arrived—Kellogg and barges, from New Orleans; Ironsides, from Cincinnati; Marble City, from Vicksburg; City of Cairo, from Memphis; Mollie McPike and Glendale, from St. Paul; V. L. McGill and Robb, from Lasalle; W. B. Dance, from Kansas City. Departed—Schuyler, for Peoria; Sucker State, for St. Paul; Harry Johnson, for Keokuk; Postboy, for Kansas City; Messenger, for Pittsburg; Belle St. Louis, for Memphis; Ironsides, for Cairo. River risen 18 inches in the past 24 hours. A total rise of 3 or 4 feet is expected. All the upper streams are swelling. Weather warmer again, but not excessively so. Mercury at 3 P. M. 86.

From Our Exchanges.

The Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday says:

The recent rise in the river, and the prospect of a still further rise within a few days, make it doubtful whether the new United States Mail Line steamer will [illegible] above the foot of Broadway [illegible]. [illegible]

The Leton No. 2 arrived from Pittsburg, Saturday. She wants less than one foot of water. [illegible] New Orleans and Red river freight. She is a new boat, [illegible] length 190 feet, beam 35 feet, hold 6 feet. [illegible] cylinders, with 6½ feet stroke; three boilers, 22 feet long and 42 inches in diameter.

The new steamer Rapides, which was to have left [illegible] for New Orleans, was tied up by her cabin builder [illegible] and, when he was relieved, the hour was too late [illegible].

Capt. John S. Devenny, Supervising Inspector for this district, will be here to-morrow. It is understood that his business has some connection with the case of N. P. Jenkins, pilot, and the latter will meet him here.

Mr. John Bailey, Sen., returned from New York on Saturday, having purchased a furniture for the new United States, to replace that destroyed by fire a week yesterday.

The Enquirer of the same date says:

The new Red river packet Jennie Howell is in an advanced state of completion. Capt. Halliday says her cabin will be finished in about ten days, but Dament is not so well advanced with her machinery. He may cause some little delay. The boat will be supplied with steam capstans and other modern improvements. She will not probably go to Red river till fall, but run to one of the up-river trades from here the remainder of the summer.

The St. Louis Republican of Sunday says:

Business on the levee is not brisk, yet a fair amount of shipments and light receipts, remind one that this is the dullest season of the year, and as there is no cure for it [illegible]. [illegible]. The river is still rising. [illegible] Capt. Joseph Brown, R. W. Goald, Walker R. Carter, John N. Bofinger, Capt. James Ward, John A. Bryner, and numerous others. Mr. John Widen, clerk of the Henry S. Turner, arrived in town yesterday from Brunswick. He reports the Turner as having discharged 6,000 bushels of corn at Fort Leavenworth, and a good trip of freight on board; she also has 175 soldiers of the 18th Infantry, en route from Arizona to Louisville. She was due last evening, and will doubtless be found at the wharf this morning.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, MONDAY EVENING, July 19, 1869.

The local money market is working quite smoothly, with a liberal amount of currency on hand. The banks are in a condition to afford all the needed accommodations to their customers, and the rates of interest range from 9 to 12 per cent. at the regular banks and banking houses.

EXCHANGE—This branch of financial affairs is in rather a better condition. The supply has increased. The rates remain firm at par to 1-10 premium, the former being the buying, the latter the selling quotation.

GOLD—But very little has been doing in the gold and silver market. The offerings have been light and unimportant.

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	134⅞	135⅞
Silver halves and quarters	125	
Silver dimes	124	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—A small demand is noticed for the various issues of Government bonds. A firmer quotation can be seen in series of '81, '64, '67 and '68, and in 10-40 coupons, these having advanced from ⅛ to ¼ per cent.

Five-twenties, 1881	119¾@120¾
Five-twenties, 1862	122¼@122¾
Five-twenties, 1864	120¾@121¼
Five-twenties, 1865	120¾@121¾
Five-twenties, new issue	119¼@120¼
Five-twenties, 1867	119¼@120¼
Five-twenties, 1868	119¼@120¼
Ten-forties	109¾@110¼

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices for the past three days:

	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	120⅝	120⅞	120⅞	⅛	
" '62	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛		⅛
" '64	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞		
" '65	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞	⅛	
New issue	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	⅛	
" '67	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	⅛	
Coupons, '68	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	⅛	
10-40s coupons	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	⅛	

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS.—The inquiry for bonds of the city's issue has been good, and are salable at low figures. A good demand also exists for the various 7 per cent bonds. Nashville stock has been quite active at 67@68.

Messrs. MORTON, GALT & CO., bankers, No. 153 Main street, quote as follows:

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	118	@120
National Bank, second	95	@ 98
National Bank, Planters'	94	@ 95
National Bank, City	98	@100
Bank of Kentucky	98	@ 24
Bank of Louisville	93	@ 94
Merchants' Bank	119	@120
Commercial Bank	76	@ 80
Northern Bank	118	@113
Citizens' Bank	111	@113
People's Bank	101	@104
Mechanics' bank	100	@101
West'n Fin'cial Corp'tion bank (new)	92	@ 95
Falls City Tobacco bank	97	@ 98¼
Masonic bank	100	@102
Security bank	106	@107
Louisville Insurance Company bank	119	@119
Farmers' bank	95	@ 97
Western Insurance Company bank	115	@116
German Insurance Company bank	148	@150
Gas Company stock	99	@100
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	91	@ 93
L. & F. R. R. (common)	60	@ 65
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	64	@ 65
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	67	@ 68

BONDS.

City for street improvements	76	@ 77
City for bounty	75	@ 77
City for school purposes	78¾	@ 79¼
City for Jeff. Railroad	79	@ 81
City for L. and N. Railroad, M. S.	79	@ 81
City for L. and N. Railroad, L. B.	78¾	@ 79¼
City for wharf, new	80	@ 81
City for wharf, old	79	@ 80
City for water-works, old	80	@ 81
City for water-works, new	79	@ 79¾
Water-works bonds	80	@ 81
Canal bonds, first issue	94¾	@ 95¼
" second issue	78	@ 79
" third issue	74	@ 75
" fourth issue	73	@ 75

Kentucky State bonds, old	99	@100
" new	92	@ 94
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old	93	@ 94
" new	90	@ 91½
L. & F. R. R. bonds (F. branch)	92	@ 94
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. S.)	85	@ 85½
" " (L. B. br.)	89	@ 90
" " (M. br.)	81	@ 82
" con'd mort	[illegible]	
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah RR	[illegible]	
Ohio River Bridge Company	[illegible]	

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

COMMERCIAL.

The weather to-day was a little more endurable, though still intensely hot, and compelling pedestrians, who would avoid a coup de soleil, to keep on the shady side of the street. Notwithstanding, the volume of trade is reasonably satisfactory, and jobbers in some departments report a good degree of activity.

Provisions are very firm, and we note an advance in fancy sugar-cured hams, with sales at 22c.

Dealers in bagging report a good demand and prices firm. The indications now favor an active demand during the season at remunerative prices to manufacturers.

We note among dealers in leaf tobacco a growing disinclination to ship to the New York market, where it is contended rings are formed to despoil the Western shipper of legitimate profits. The New Orleans market is very rapidly growing in favor with our shippers, who are satisfied that it is to their advantage to give that market a trial, and we are satisfied that the bulk of the tobacco sold here will find the markets of the world via New Orleans.

The stocks of manufactured tobacco are increasing, and we notice large receipts by Messrs. Geo. W. Wicks & Co. of Virginia brands, including Brown's Extra Virginia Fig, Holland's Empress, People's Choice, and other fancy brands. The trade is suffering somewhat by contraband goods, but this embarrassing circumstance, it is believed, cannot continue long.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

for the last twenty-four hours by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany railroads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	56	31
Butter, pkgs	3	
Bacon, casks	32	258
Bacon, tcs		276
Bagging, pcs	709	150
Bale Rope, coils	1	30
Cement, bbls		730
Cheese, pkgs	52	
Candles, bxs		5
Coffee, bgs		68
Corn, bus	30	
Coal, bush		1573
Cotton, bales	44	2
Fruit, fresh, pkgs		18
Feathers, bags	67	5
Eggs, bxs and bbls	3	
Flour, bbls	438	406
Furniture, pkgs	131	87
Hides, bdls	185	37
Hay, bales	21	
Hemp, bales	112	
Horses, head	1	132
Ir n, pig, tons	1	1
Iron, & steel, bdls and pcs	125	5
Lard, tcs	182	1556
Lard, kegs	2	22
Malt, sks		11
Merchandise, pkgs	1134	1909
Mules, head		
Nails, kegs		42
Oats, sacks	52	
Offal, sacks	12	
Potatoes, bbls		37
Pork, mess, bbls		227
Rags, bales	145	24
Rice, casks		3
Sugar, hhds	22	
Sugar, bxs and bbls	29	8
Salt, bbls		80
Seeds, bags		14
Shingles, No.		93
Tobacco, hhds	170	37000
Tobacco, boxes	5	257
Whisky, bbls	124	289
Wheat, sacks	2547	498
Wool, sacks	67	1050
Woodenware, pkgs	182	395

Daily Review of the Markets.

ALE AND BEER—Dealers are selling cream ale at $13 per bbl, and half bbls in proportion. Lager beer at $12 per bbl, half bbls $6, and kegs $3.

APPLES—The week opens with liberal receipts, and prices are unchanged. Sales are made on arrival and from store at from $1@2 per bbl, according to quality.

ALCOHOL—Is unchanged, and jobbers are selling at $1 10@1 20 per gallon.

BEESWAX—Is steady at 30@35c for good to choice lots.

BATTING—Prices are firm and the demand moderate. We quote No. 1 Cannelton batting at 30@31c; Maysville No. 1 batting at 27@28c; Maysville tissue at 30@31c.

BAGS—There is an upward tendency in grain bags, with an active demand. Burlaps are steady. Cunningham's are quiet with light sales. We quote 2-bushel grain bags at 40@45c; 2½-bushel at 54@56c; 3½-bushel at 63@65c. Burlaps at 15@15½c for 2-bushel corn bags, and 19@20 for 4-bush oats bags. Gunny bags at 20@40c for bales and 22@22½c for resewed.

COTTON YARNS—Are in fair supply and prices are firm at quotations. We continue to quote No. 500 at 19@21c, No. 600 at 17@19c, No. 700 at 16@18c per dozen: pound yarns at 42@44c. Carpet chain is selling at 42@44c for white, and 47@50c for colored per lb, and candlewick is steady at 43@44c.

CANDLES—Manufacturers and dealers report a fair demand with ample stocks and prices steady. We note sales 100 boxes at 15½c. We quote at 16@17c for full weight star, and 15@16c for 12-oz. Tallow candles are steady at 14@15c per pound.

COTTON—There is very little doing in this commodity. Prices, however are unchanged. We quote:

Middling	32
Low middling	31
Good ordinary	30
Ordinary	27½

CORNMEAL—Is in good demand at full prices, and we note sales of bolted at 85@90c per bushel, loose; kiln dried is firm at $4 25@4 50 per barrel.

CHEESE—Is in moderate request and fair supply. We quote Kentucky cream cheese at 15c; Western Reserve at 14@15c; factory at 16½@17c.

CEMENT—The demand is fair, but the capacity of the mills is largely in excess of the requirements of the trade. Sales since Saturday amount to — bbls and prices range from $2@2 25 per bbl.

EGGS—There is a fair demand, and we note sales to-day of 400 doz. at 15c. We quote at 14@15c.

FLAXSEED—Is nominal at $2@2 10, with light receipts.

FEATHERS—Prices are quotably unchanged, and dealers are paying 70@75c per lb.

FISH—Prices are steady, and dealers are selling No. 1 mackerel, medium bbls, at $20 50@21; No. 1 kitts at $2 10@2 25; white fish, medium half bbls, at $5 50@9.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Lemons are in demand at $17@18 per box for prime. Oranges are in light supply at $12@14 per box.

GINSENG—Receipts show a very poor quality, and prices are from 70 to 75c for fair to prime, strict to choice lots, large roots, command 80c, while inferior grades are nominal.

HAY—The market is quiet and prices range from $12 for common to $20@21 for choice Timothy on the wharf.

HIDES—Prices are unchanged and receipts are light. We quote greensalted at 10@11½c; dry salted at 18@20c; dry flint at 20@22c; sheep (wool on) at 40c@$1.

IRON COTTON TIES—Are in fair request and steady. We quote at 6½@7c per lb.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Receipts of superior Virginia brands were very large last week and stocks are now ample. We quote:

Va., extra lbs, in fancy pkgs	$1 00	@1	10
Va., fine bright	90	@1	00
Va., medium bright	80	@1	00
Va., common and mahogany, new	65	@	70
Va., fine light-pressed and 12-inch	90	@	95
Va., medium light-pressed	80	@1	00
Va., fancy roll and twist	92	@	95
Va., pancake and fig	80	@1	00
Ky., bright, lbs	75	@	85
Ky., fine bright, lbs		@	90
Ky., medium and mahogany	65	@	68
Ky. and Mo. ½ lbs and ¼s, bright	65	@	80
Ky. and Mo. ½ lbs and 10s, medium	65	@	65
Ky., black sweet, ½ lbs and long 10s	62	@	65
Ky. navy, ¼ lbs, 1s caddies	65	@	70
Ky., navy, lbs, in buts	62	@	68

NAILS—Dealers report ample stocks, and sales of 10d are made at $4 40@4 75 per keg.

OILS—We have no change to make in our quotations. We quote coal oil at 28@31c; linseed oil $1 05@1 12; benzine at 15@20c; No. 1 lard oil $1 35@1 40, No. 2 at $1 20; prime at $1 45; lubricating oil at 45@50c.

OFFAL—We continue to quote bran at $15@16; shorts at $18@19; ship-stuff at $20@22c, and middlings at $22@25 per ton.

ONIONS—At $2@2 50 per barrel.

OAKUM—Is selling at $5 75@6 per bale.

PEANUTS—Are firm and in good demand at 9½@10c per lb for prime.

POTATOES—Are in good supply, with sales at $1 50@1 75 per bbl.

PIG-IRON—We quote:

Hanging Rock, No. 1 foundry, per ton	$49@51
Hanging Rock, No. 2 foundry, per ton	45@47
Mill iron, per ton	41@43
C. B. Car-wheel iron, per ton	55@60
Tennessee Iron, C. B., per ton	41@45
Alabama and Georgia, C. B., per ton	45@50

RICE—Is in moderate request and steady. We quote Carolina at 9½@10c and Louisiana at 9@9½c per lb.

SOAP—Prices are steady. We quote German No. 1 at 9c, No. 2 at 8½c, rosin at 6½c, and palm at 7@7½c.

SALT—We quote Kanawha and Ohio river at $2 80@3 00 per bbl for 7-bush bbls, $2 25@2 45 for 280-lb bbls, 45@48c per bush; dairy salt at $3 00@3 50 per bbl.

STRAW—Receipts are light and sales are made from store at $16 per ton.

STARCH—Is steady with sales of favorite brands at 6@7c per lb.

TALLOW AND GREASE—The market is unchanged. We quote tallow at 10@10½c; grease at 9@12c, according to quality.

WOOL—Is in light receipt. We quote unwashed clothing at 31@34c; unwashed combing at 35@40c; tub-washed at 48@50c.

WHISKY—Raw whisky is steady at $1 00@1 01. We note sales of 67 bbls copper at $1 25@1 50, tax paid. Rectified ranges from 90c to $1 25, according to proof.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market opened to-day with a good degree of firmness, and prices of all grades were maintained. Receipts are falling off and offerings are correspondingly limited, although still fair for the season. The offerings to-day at four of the auction warehouses amounted to 73 with rejection of bids on 16 hhds. We reproduce our quotations as fairly representing the market:

			Light.	Heavy. Clarksville and Western District.
Common, planters, lugs			$6 25@ 6 75	$6 75@ 7 50
Good	"	lugs	7 00@ 7 50	7 50@ 8 50
Common	"	leaf	8 00@ 9 00	8 50@ 9 50
Medium	"	leaf	9 00@10 00	9 50@10 50
Good	"	leaf	10 50@11 50	11 00@12 50
Fine	"	leaf	12 00@13 00	13 00@14 00
Choice	"	leaf	14 00@15 00	15 00@16 00

CUTTING LEAF.

Common lugs	
Good	$ 8 00@ 9 00
Common and medium coloring leaf	9 00@12 00
Good and fine coloring leaf	12 00@16 00
Choice colory leaf	16 00@22 00
	24 00@27 00

SALES—The Pickett house sold 22 hhds lugs at $6 20@10 for Logan county shipping.

The Ninth-street house sold 11 hhds at $6 70 for lugs to $11 50 for cutting leaf.

The Boone house sold 6 hhds at $6 40 for lugs to $10 25 for shipping leaf.

The Louisville house sold 34 hhds at $6 00 for lugs to $10 for manufacturing leaf.

RANGE OF BIDS—2 hhds at $11 25@11 50, 9 at $10@10 75, 10 at $9@9 95, 19 at $8@8 95, 13 at $7@7 95, 17 at $6@6 95.

Messrs. Norton, Slaughter & Co., of New York, in their circular of the 15th inst., say:

AMERICAN TOBACCO.—The state of the tobacco market since the 1st inst. has been anything but satisfactory; the combination or understanding said to exist between two of the principal brokers, had the effect of frightening some of our factors into selling their stocks at much lower prices, while the stringency in money, the greater portion of the month, compelled others to submit to a sacrifice. We have sufficient competition in the Mississippi, the natural outlet of the West, without this course, said to have been pursued as stated above, and which would be well calculated to drive the article from this market. There probably never existed so little reason for a decline in prices, as the size of the crop really is, it was well known the demand would be proportionate.

At present, even with the belief in the combination alluded to above, more firmness is being exhibited, though it cannot be concealed that there have been sales at ruinously low rates. Circumstances now transpiring, such as the falling off in receipts at the principal markets of the West, and accounts of the dying out of many of the plants in the Green river and Clarksville districts, should have the effect of not only arresting any further decline, but would justify higher prices being demanded.

From the most reliable information we have obtained, the planting has been about three-fourths of that of last year, and as a general thing one month later, of course much will depend on the weather from this time out, but it will require an exceedingly favorable season to insure a crop of fine quality. We quote:

	Light. (currency.)	Heavy. (currency.)
Lugs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common leaf	8½@ 9½c.	9½@ 9½c.
Medium	10 @11c.	9½@10½c.
Good leaf	11½@12½c.	11 @13c.
Fine	12 @14c.	13½@15c.
Selections	14½@16c.	14 @16c.

Frosted lugs, factory, inferior, and those out of condition, are sold below our quotations.

Sales since 1st July, 4,700 hhds.

Exports since 1st July, 4,030 hhds.

Receipts in June, 1869, including 227 Virginia, 7,738 hhds; since January 1st, 1869, (including 2,736 hhds. Virginia and 131 from New Orleans) 34,181 hhds.

Including New Orleans, the receipts of the Western crop are 30,481 hhds. This of course includes stems. Respectfully,

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO.

Louisville Flour and Grain Market.

FLOUR—There is a fair demand and stocks are improving. We note sales to-day of 267 bbls No. 1 at $6 75@7 25, 225 bbls assorted grades at quotations. We quote:

Fine	$4 50@4 75
Superfine	4 75@5 00
Extra	4 75@5 25
Extra family	5 25@5 50
A No. 1	5 75@6 00
Fancy	6 50@7 00
Rye Flour	6 50@6 75

WHEAT—Receipts are becoming daily more liberal, and prices to-day, though quotably unchanged, are weaker. Advices from other markets indicate firmness, but this, it is believed, is only temporary, and that prices will recede when the crop begins fairly to move to generally conceded. We quote, on arrival, Mediterranean at $1 10, amber $1 15@1 20, white wheat $1 25@1 30.

CORN—Prices are very firm and stocks are reduced to a low point. The demand is reported good and in excess of the supply—at 85@90c in bulk and $1@1 05 shelled, sacks included.

OATS—Are steady, with a fair demand, and sales are made from store at 71@73c in bulk.

RYE—Is steady at $1 25 per bushel for old.

BARLEY—Some receipts of new crop are reported, with sales to-day of 700 bushels fall at $1 25.

MALT—Is steady with a fair demand and moderate sales are made at the range of our figures. We quote:

Malt, No. 1, fall	2 30@2 35
" No. 1, spring	2 00@2 15
" No. 2	1 90@1 95
Canada, at	1 90@2 25
Rye malt	1 30@1 75
Corn malt	1 30@1 40
Oat malt	1 10@1 20

Louisville Grocery Market.

SUGARS—New Orleans sugars are in a good jobbing demand and prices are firm. Stocks only moderate. We quote:

Choice	
Prime	15½@15¾
Fully fair	14¾@15¼
Fair	14¼@14¾
Common	13¼@13½

REFINED SUGARS—Are in good request and prices are firm. We quote:

Hard standard	
A's	18¼@18
B's	15¾@15½
Extra C	15½@15
Circle C	15½@16
Yellow	15 @15

ISLAND SUGARS—Are steady. We quote white Havana at 15½@16½c; Porto Rico at 14½@15½c.

DEMARARA—We note sales to-day of 20 bbls at 15c. Prices range from 14¾ to 16¼c, as to quantity and quality.

COFFEE—Is quiet and steady with a good jobbing demand, and stocks are equivalent to the requirements. We quote:

Coffee, Rio, choice	25½@26
" " prime	24½@25½
" " fair	24 @24¼
" " common	23 @24
Java	30 @31
Laguayra	25½@26

MOLASSES—A fair demand for New Orleans is reported and prices are steady at 75@90c.

Bagging and Bale Rope Market.

The season has arrived for activity in this department of trade and transactions on orders and consignments are assuming increasing magnitude. Prices are reported very firm. We note sales to-day of 700 pieces M. & M. 2-lb bagging at 22½@22¾c and 60 pieces J. D. flax at 23½c. We quote:

Ky. P., -lb	22½@23
M. & M., 2-lb	22½@23
Hanks, -lb	22¾
Bluegrass, -lb	22¾
Landsom, 2-lb	22¾
Hemp leaf, power loom	23
J. H. flax, power loom	23
J. D. flax	23
W. A. R. flax, power loom	23
John T. Douglass, 2¼-lb	22½
do do 2¼-lb	22½
H. L. Todd, 1¾-lb	22½
Hamilton, 1¾-lb	15½@16
Bruce, 1½-lb	15½@16

ROPE—Machine rope is steady at 8½@9c for coils, and 8¼@8½c for half coils.

TWINE—A prime article of baling twine is held at 21½c.

Louisville Provision Market.

The market to-day opened with firmness, and a fair demand on orders was reported.

MESS PORK—Sales are reported on orders at $33 50.

BACON—We note sales to-day on orders of 25 casks clear ribbed sides at 18¼@18¾c, 28 casks clear sides at 18¾@19c, and 38 casks shoulders at 14¾@15c.

HAMS—Are firm and advancing, with an active demand. We note sales of 225 tierces sugar-cured on private terms, and 20 tierces at 21½c. Fancy sugar-cured are held at 21½@22c.

LARD—We note a fair demand, and prices are firm. Sales to-day include 40 tierces prime leaf at 19½c, and small sales prime keg at 21c.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—H. F. VISSMAN, PROPRIETOR.

LOUISVILLE, July 19, 1869.

CATTLE—The supply to-day has not been sufficient to meet the demand. The quality offering consists mostly of the common and fair grades. All the good cattle on the market met with ready sale, and were bought by city butchers at fair prices. Sales range at from 3½@4c for common, 4¼@4½c for fair, 4¾@5c for good, and 5¼@5¾c for best grades of butchers' stuff. Good and choice shipping cattle sell from 6@7c.

HOGS—The supply is light, and there is a good demand for good butchers' hogs, and prices are a shade better, well-fatted choice lots selling from 8¾@9c for ordinary and fair from 7¼@8½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The supply is about equal to the demand. Heavy choice lots sell at from 4@4½c; ordinary and fair from $2 50@3 per head. Good and choice lambs sell at from $2 50@3 per head.

SHELBY HOUSE STOCK-YARD—DOWNING & BELL, PROPRIETORS.

The live stock market has been active for the past three days, at a slight decline on all grades. The news from the Eastern market is unfavorable for shippers, and they are only buying such stock as they can at prices in conformity with the Eastern market.

CATTLE—The receipts since Friday amount to 290 head: 153 were sold to-day. All that were sold were purchased by butchers for home consumption. Bell & Morris shipped 83 head to New York yesterday. They weighed 1,450 lbs, and were 100 lbs gross. They cost from $6 50@8 75 per head. This grade of stock have declined fully ½ per cent. per pound. Nothing but extra lots will bring $7. Butcher cattle are selling, for cows and steers, common and rough $3@3 50, good $4 25@5, extra $5 50@5 75; but few sold as high as $5 75—most all sold at from $4 75@5 50 for good grades. Fat oxen $4 75@5 75, and but little demand. The market to-day was brisk and excited for butcher cattle and all were sold that were offered for sale. Cows and calves—But few arrived, and the demand fair; we quote at from $25 to $75 per head for good milkers.

HOGS—The receipt fair and the demand good for shipment. We quote at $7 75@8 25 for light and $9 for extra corn-fed hogs weighing 270 pounds gross.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The receipts large and demand limited; a few are left on the market unsold. Prices range from $1 25@2 for common, good and extra $2 75@3 50 per head.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, July 19—P. M.

Money easy at 7 per cent, with exceptions at 6 per cent. Discounts nominal.

Sterling firm at 9¼@9¾.

Gold unsettled, opened at 136½, advanced to 136¾, fell to 135¾, rose to 136, and closed at 135⅞@135⅞.

The carrying rates were 1-32 per day, and 6@7 per cent per annum.

Clearances at the Gold Exchange bank to-day were $46,000,000.

The Allemania to-morrow will take out $300,000 to Europe.

Governments firm.

Coupons '81	120⅝@121	Coupons '67	120¼@120⅜
'62	123⅛@123¼	Coupons '68	120½@120⅝
'64	121⅞@121¾	Ten-forties	109⅞@110
'65	121⅞@121⅞	Pacifics	107½@107⅜
new	120⅜@120⅜		

State bonds dull. Closing prices:

Missouri	87¾@	New Tenn.	56 @
Old Tenn.	62⅝@	N. Carolina	45½@

Stocks dull and lower, closing unsettled. The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

Canton	[illegible]	Do. preferred	81 @
Cumberland	[illegible]	Michigan Cen	134 @
Western Un. Tel.	[illegible]	Michigan S.	108 @
Quicksilver	[illegible]	Illinois Cen'l	138 @
Mariposa	[illegible]	Pittsburg	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	Northwestern	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
Adams Ex.	[illegible]	C. C. & C.	[illegible]
Wells & Fargo	[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]
Amer. Ex.	[illegible]	St. Paul	[illegible]
U. S. Ex.	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
Merch'ts' U. Ex.	[illegible]	To. & Wabash	[illegible]
N. Y. Cent.	[illegible]	Ft. Wayne	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	Terre Haute	[illegible]
Hudson	[illegible]	Chicago & Alton	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	Ohio and Mis.	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	St. Jo pref.	[illegible]

Mining stocks quiet.

Copper at Boston—Calumet —; Copper Falls —; Franklin 15; Hecla 93; Hancock 8; Minnesota —; Quincy 72.

Receipts at the Sub Treasury to-day	$[illegible]
Payments	[illegible]
Sub-treasury balance	[illegible]
Disbursements of coin interest	[illegible]

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, July 19—P. M.

COTTON—Dull; sales 162 bales at 34½c for uplands.

FLOUR—Receipts 14,358 bbls; market dull and in buyer's favor; [illegible]. [illegible]

WHISKY—Firmer; sales 150 bbls Western at $1 02@1 03 for free.

GRAIN—Receipts wheat 141,382 bush; market moderately supplied and a shade firmer; [illegible]. [illegible]

STOCK OF GRAIN IN WAREHOUSE.

Wheat	[illegible]
(Including 80,000 bush California.)	
Corn	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]
Barley	[illegible]
Malt	[illegible]
Peas	[illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, July 19.

The market remains quiet and steady. The change of importance is the prices of 4-4 sheets bleached cottons, which are reduced to a leading jobbing firms. [illegible]

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 19.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, July 19—P. M.

TOBACCO—Steady and firm at full prices.

HEMP—No sales.

COTTON—Nothing doing.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, July 19—P. M.

FLOUR—Dull; family $6 25@6 50.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; red $1 30@1 35 for old; no sales. Corn dull and drooping; ear 78@80c. Oats firmer and a shade higher at 78@80c. Rye dull; sales new at $1 05.

COTTON—Dull and unchanged.

TOBACCO—No sales.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull but quiet; mess pork $33. [illegible]

BUTTER—Unchanged; fresh 26@28c.

EGGS—Steady.

[illegible]

LINSEED OIL—[illegible]

GOLD—Firm at 135 buying.

EXCHANGE—Firm at par buying.

MONEY—Market unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.

FLOUR—Dull; superfine $5@5 50.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; new red $1 45@1 55, white $1 65@1 85; Rye lower at $1 40@1 45. Corn unsettled; declined 2c; yellow $1 04; mixed Western $1 01@1 02.

[illegible]

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude 22c; refined 31@31½c.

CATTLE—Were very dull; sales 1,500 head at 8@9½c for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, 7@8c for fair to good. [illegible]

SHEEP—In fair demand; sales 6,000 head at 4½@5½c.

HOGS—Higher; sales 2,500 head at $13 50@14 per cwt. net.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, July 19—P. M.

FLOUR—Dull; Western superfine at $5@5 75, extra [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat firm. [illegible]. Corn buoyant; white $1 08@1 10. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Unchanged; mess pork quiet at $34. Bacon—rib sides 18@18¼c; clear rib sides [illegible]; shoulders 14½c, and hams 20@22c. Lard dull at 19@20c.

WHISKY—None here; would command $1 06@1 10.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19—P. M.

COTTON—Steady; middling 33¾c. Sales 112 bales; receipts 28 bales.

EXCHANGE—Sterling 150¾. New York sight ¼ premium.

FLOUR—Superfine $6; double extra $6 50; triple extra $7.

GRAIN—Corn $1 10. Oats 75c.

BRAN—[illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork $34 50. Bacon shoulders 15c, clear rib sides 19c, clear sides 19c. Lard, tierce 19c, keg 21c.

SUGAR—Dull; common 10@11c; prime 13½c. Molasses—prime fermenting 55c.

WHISKY—$1 10@1 12.

COFFEE—Fair 14½@15½c.

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURG, July 19—P. M.

The crude oil market continues quiet and prices are a shade higher; 14c being offered for seller all the year, which was refused; sales 1,000 bbls seller October to December at 16¼c, and 5,000 buyer's option, at 16½@16¾c. Refined is quiet; 1,500 bbls sold July at 33c; August 30½c; with but little inquiry. [illegible] 31½c for September to December; offered at 32c; sales 1,000 bbls, July, 31½c.

MEMPHIS MARKET.

MEMPHIS, July 19.

COTTON—Dull; middling 32c. Receipts 2 bales; exports 70 bales.

FLOUR—[illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat, new $1 15@1 40. Corn 90c. Oats 80c.

HAY—[illegible]

BRAN—[illegible]

CORNMEAL—$4 60.

PROVISIONS—Pork $34. Lard 19¾@21¼c. Bacon firm; shoulders 14½c, sides 19½c.

NASHVILLE MARKET.

NASHVILLE, July 19.

COTTON—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat less firm; Mediterranean $1 05, red $1 10, amber $1 15, white $1 20 per bush.

FLOUR—Extra family $7@7 25.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

[By the Atlantic Cable.]

LONDON, July 19—P. M.

5-20 bonds quiet and steady at 82½. Erie 19½. Illinois Central 94½, and Atlantic and Great Western 24.

FRANKFORT, July 19—P. M.

5-20 bonds 87½.

LIVERPOOL, July 19—P. M.

COTTON—Market quiet; middling uplands 12½d, Orleans 13d. Sales 8,000 bales.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SALE—STEAMBOAT HULL, &c.—A new stern-wheel steamboat hull and machinery without boilers, now lying at New Albany, Ind. Dimensions—172 feet on floor, 30 feet beam, 5 feet 6 inches hold (in the clear), floor timbers 7 by 4 and 6 inch, planks 4 and 3½, 16-inch cylinders, 5½ feet stroke. Built for Missouri river. Will sell hull and machinery together or separately. For particulars apply to MOORHEAD & CO., No. 26 Fourth st.

For Cannelton, Troy, Owensboro, Evansville, and Green River. Merchants' Packet FALLS CITY, Capt. J. A. ROBINSON, will leave as above on Wednesday, the 21st, at 4 P. M., from city wharf. THOS. SMALL, Agent.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co. INDIANA, R. E. NEAL, Master, For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply to B. C. LEVI, Gen. F't Ag't.

United States Mail and Adams Express Co.'s Packet For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson. MORNING STAR, GILMORE, Master, Will leave as above on This Day, the 20th, at 3 P. M. MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

Regular Express Line Passenger Packet. For Cairo and St. Louis. SHAMROCK, G. W. GULLUM, Master, Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 21st, at 12 M. from city wharf. MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

For Cairo and St. Louis. LAWRENCE, R. U. HART, Master, Leaves on Thursday, the 22d, at 5 o'clock P. M. MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co. NICK LONGWORTH, KATES, Master, For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 5 P. M. B. C. Levi, Gen. F't Ag't.

United States Mail Line Company.

GENERAL FREIGHT OFFICE, CINCINNATI, June 1, 1869.

MR. GEO. S. BRECOUNT has this day been appointed Contracting Agent for this Company at Louisville, and is authorized to issue through bills of lading to all points East and Northwest. W. G. McCOOT, Gen'l Freight Agent. FRANK CARTER, Supt.

Regular Kentucky River Packet. DOVE No. 2. SAM. SANDERS, Master—GEO. M. WOODS, Clerk. Will leave for Frankfort every Wednesday at 3 o'clock P. M., and every Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to W. FORBES & CO. Agents.

Regular Memphis and Arkansas River Tri-Weekly Packet Company. JOHN D. ADAMS, President, Leaves Memphis every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday for all points on Arkansas river. For through bills of lading to Arkansas river points apply to J. W. FORBES, Agent, 41 Fourth st.

"Old Reliable." Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet, LEONORA No. 2. NOAH NEAL, Master—J. LILLEY, Clerk. Leaves the foot of Fourth street [illegible] for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 o'clock M. THOS. SMALL, Agent.

FOR CINCINNATI.

OLD RELIABLE

U. STATES MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

FARE $2.50, including meals and stateroom—One dollar less than by any other line.

UNITED STATES MAIL MORNING LINE AT [illegible] [illegible] one of the magnificent steamers [illegible] MAJ. ANDERSON, SAM. HILDRETH, Master, [illegible] C. DAVID, Master, landing at all intermediate points.

EVENING LINE AT [illegible] P. M. One of the new and splendid double-decked passenger steamers ST. CHARLES, D. WHITTEN, Master, GEN. BUELL, [illegible] W. WADE, Master, landing only at Madison.

☞ All Railroad Tickets between Louisville and Cincinnati will be received for passage on boats or entitle the holder to meals and stateroom free. ☞ Both lines making close connections at Cincinnati with all the early morning trains for the Eastern cities.

☞ Eastern passengers by this route have no change from Cincinnati to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. [illegible] one hundred and fifty miles less railroad travel than by any other route.

☞ Tickets for sale at the Galt House and Louisville Hotel ticket offices and on board steamers [illegible]. [illegible]

☞ All the above boats leave from the Company's Wharf-boat, foot of Fourth street. FRANK CARTER, Supt.